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Part One
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ACCUSES DR. W. T. SCHEELE

MR. BROOKE SAYS HE TALKED ABOUT "FIXING" FLEMING CASE.

In Answer to Questions That Would Prove Most Damaging, the Chemist Shouts, "It's a Lie!"—Looked as if There Might Be a Personal Encounter—Dr. O'Sullivan Denounces His Opponent and Questions His Good Faith.

The trial of Mary Alice Almont Fleming for the murder of her mother, Evalina M. Bliss, reached a dramatic crisis yesterday afternoon, when Charles W. Brooke, senior counsel for the defense, charged Dr. Walter T. Scheele, the expert chemist, who claimed originally to have found evidence of the poisoning of Mrs. Bliss, with having so "fixed matters" that Mrs. Fleming would be found guilty of the murder, whether she committed it or not.

Dr. Scheele, who, under direct examination, testified to having found arsenic in the stomach of Mrs. Bliss, in the sediment taken from the bottom of the pitcher alleged to have held the poisoned clam chowder, and in other substances submitted to him for chemical analysis, was under cross-examination by Mr. Brooke, when the charge was made.

"Do you know where the Harbor Hotel, in Whitehall Street, is?" asked Mr. Brooke, suddenly. The witness said he did.

"Is Mr. Hopper in court?" asked Mr. Brooke.

A stout, dark man, with a black mustache, and wearing eyeglasses, stood up in the back of the courtroom. He said he was Albert H. Hopper.

"Did you have a conversation with Mr. Hopper on April 15, 1896, about this case?"

"No, Sir."

Mr. Brooke asked the witness if he had said to Mr. Hopper on that date in the Harbor Hotel that the mistake he had always made was in being on the side of the defense, instead of the prosecution; that he had rectified it in the present instance; that the prosecution had behind it the great engine of the police force, and that he was going to make a reputation out of this case which would enable him to go home to Germany and live well under the autocratic institutions of Government which he had always admired.

"Did you say," continued Mr. Brooke, raising his voice to its strongest pitch, "'I told Dr. O'Sullivan that the only thing for him to do was to come over to our side, as there was no hope for Mrs. Fleming?' and did you say: 'My reputation hinges on this case. With me, it is not a question of whether she is guilty or not. I have so fixed matters that she will be found guilty whether she did it or not. I will get a great deal of merit out of this case. Let me tell you, under the seal of professional confidence, that things are fixed in this case'?"

A peculiar shade of grayness appeared beneath the florid skin of Dr. Scheele's face as the words of this question continued to roll out. He had scarcely time to say, "N), Sir," when Dr. O'Sullivan burst forth:

"The infamy of such a suggestion is worthy of the author of it."

Mr. Brooke said he had made no reference to Dr. O'Sullivan.

"Do you remember," said Mr. Brooke, "asking the proprietor of the hotel to go up stairs that night to be introduced to two women?"

"It's a lie!" shouted the witness, jumping out of his chair. The court attendant who has charge of the witness chair advanced from behind as if to catch Dr. Scheele if he made any attempt to spring at Mr. Brooke. There was a moment of intense excitement, while no one knew what might happen, and Dr. Scheele then sat down again.

"Mr. Hopper, come forward," said Mr. Brooke. Mr. Hopper had advanced to the lower end of the jury box when the Recorder broke in:

"Go back, Sir; we want no spectacular business here."

Mr. Hopper resumed his seat. Mr. Brooke began again:

"Did you not say, 'I am tired standing at the bar,' and did you not ask this gentleman to come up stairs, and was not the Fleming case discussed again and again, and did you not say, when one of the women charged you with being a woman hater, 'This woman is convinced I have her guilty, and she has got to die'?"

"It's a lie!" said the witness, more calmly.

Mr. Brooke asked Dr. Scheele if he had met a man named Leichler on May 27, 1896, at Ridgewood, and if he had not then told this man that Mrs. Fleming must be convicted, and that if she were not there were papers made out charging her with having poisoned five other persons.

The witness denied having made such statements.

Mr. Brooke then read out a long list of persons, many of whom lived in Hoboken, and asked Dr. Scheele if he knew them. Dr. Scheele replied that he knew some of them, and that he did not know the others.

Mr. McIntyre said that he wished to repel any insinuations that had been made which affected the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Brooke said that he had made no insinuations against any one but the witness. He withdrew in the fullest and most complete manner any application which his remarks might seem to have to any member of the District Attorney's staff engaged in this case, including Dr. O'Sullivan, for whom he had the highest respect.

"I would accept the withdrawal of these imputations," said Dr. O'Sullivan, "if I believed they were made in good faith. But Mr. Brooke has already said that I sought the blood of this woman. I will say further that Mr. Brooke, of all men, ought to know that I am in this case from conscientious motives, and that if I were not convinced beyond all doubt that this woman is guilty, under no consideration would I be on this side of the case."

"Give me an exception to these remarks on the record," shouted Mr. Brooke. "Of themselves, they would cause a reversal of any case before the Court of Appeals."

The Recorder looked severely at Dr. O'Sullivan, and then announced the adjournment of the court until Monday morning. He turned to the members of the jury and warned them not to let the remarks of counsel dwell upon their minds, and not to form any opinion of the guilt or innocence of the defendant until they had retired to consider the verdict. He particularly cautioned them not to talk to others or allow others to talk to them about the case.

The force of this attack on Dr. Scheele's character and credibility as a witness lies in the fact that all the articles and substances on or in which arsenic was found were at one time or another within his reach, though in some cases only for a few moments. The contents of the stomach in which Prof. Mott found thirteen grains of arsenic were in Dr. Scheele's laboratory for three days. It was at Dr. Scheele's suggestion and with his active personal assistance that Acting Inspector McCullagh secured Mrs. Fleming's effects in the Colonial Hotel.

The second episode in yesterday's proceedings in the trial which would have been considered remarkable had it not been overshadowed by the final scene, was Mr. Brooke's unsuccessful attempt to get the original report of the chemical analysis made of Mrs. Bliss's stomach by Dr. Scheele. This report was given by the witness to Coroner O'Meagher Sept. 6, 1895—seven days after Mrs. Bliss's death.

Mr. Brooke first handed Dr. Scheele a typewriten copy of the original report, made, as it afterward appeared, in Mr. Brooke's office from Dr. Scheele's manuscript. He asked the witness if he recognized it.

Dr. Scheele looked slowly over the typewritten pages and seemed at a loss what answer to make. The Recorder said at this juncture that it would take the witness an hour to read it.

"I called for an authenticated copy of the report from the District Attorney's office and it was not forthcoming," said Mr.

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CANNOT SERVE FREE LUNCHES.

Ruling by the Appellate Division Under the Raines Law.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the section of the Raines liquor-tax law which forbids the serving of free luncheons in saloons is Constitutional.

The question was raised on the appeal of Benjamin Bassett, arrested for violation of the new liquor law, from an order of Justice Beekman dismissing a writ of habeas corpus. Bassett was bartender for Benjamin W. Singer at 1,149 Broadway. Policeman McVea of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station arrested him for serving free lunch on April 1, and City Magistrate Crane, sitting in the Jefferson Market Police Court, held him for trial.

Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall made the appeal for Bassett, and argued that the free-lunch section of the new law is unconstitutional, because it interfers with the liberty of a man doing what he pleases with his own property. It was also argued that, as Singer was carrying on his saloon under a license granted under the old law, the provisions of the new law did not apply to him.

The opinion, in denying the appeal, overrules both points taken by counsel. It says:

The license granted to the appellant, and which was in force when the new act took effect, did not, directly or indirectly, either authorize him to sell or give away food upon the premises. He acquired no right by virtue of that license, except to engage in the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises during portions of each day, except Sunday.

There can be no doubt of the power of the Legislature to regulate the traffic in liquor. Neither the liberty nor the property of this relator was at all interfered with by the provision prohibiting him from using the premises in which he sold liquor for the gratuitous distribution of food. He could give away all the food he pleased at other places. Neither his liberty to do what he pleased with his food, nor his property in the food itself, or power of distribution of it was at all interfered with. All that was included in the provision was that these premises, used at the time for the sale of liquor, whether under a license or under the authority contained in the act for the payment of the tax, should not be used at the same time for the giving away of food to be there eaten.

Justice Ingraham wrote the opinion, in which three other Justices concurred. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented, but wrote no opinion.

PASSENGER TOOK PRUSSIC ACID.

Supposed Mistake Causes Death of a Traveler on the St. Paul.

There was a death of a passenger on board the American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived from Southampton yesterday. It was supposed to have been due to a mistake on the part of the traveler. The officers of the ship were reticent about the affair.

The name of the passenger appears on the saloon list as C. Murray. He was the last to secure passage before the vessel sailed, and was the last to go on board before the lines were cast off. He was assigned to a stateroom with Major F. Harbert, who was also among the last to secure passage.

Mr. Murray, it seems, was subject to seasickness, and to guard against that malady he took with him a bottle containing a specific. He had no occasion to use it until the night of June 3, when the ship ran into a heavy, confused swell, which caused her to roll and pitch in the sickening way a ship behaves when laboring in a lumpy sea.

Mr. Murray retired to his stateroom early, and was seen no more alive. When the steward went to awaken him the next morning, the man was found dead in his berth. Near him was a bottle of prussic acid, which he had extracted from his traveling case, and which closely resembled the medicine for sea sickness, which was found untouched. It was supposed that he had made a mistake, and had taken the poison instead of the remedy.

Mr. Murray was unknown to any of the other passengers. To all appearance, he was a wealthy Englishman, and it was believed that he was on a pleasure trip to this country. The body was placed in a coffin and brought to this port. It will be turned over to the British Consul, who will make inquiries as to its disposition.

Three Hurt in Trolley Collision.

Three persons were injured in a collision between trolley cars on the Nassau Electric Railroad at Rogers and Newkirk Avenues, Brooklyn, shortly befcre noon yesterday. Trolley Cars 176 and 144 were in collision, owing, it is said, to the carelessness of the motorman on one of the cars. The conductor lost his hat and ran back to get it. His motorman, reversing the power, sent the car back also, and in doing so smashed into the car following. Mrs. E. Merriles of Sheepshead Bay was slightly injured, G. Gallagher of 366 East Tenth Street, this city, was slightly injured, and Peter Ridden of 240 North Second Street, Brooklyn, received contusions of the thign. He was removed to St. John's Hospital, and the others went home, after an ambulance surgeon had dressed their wounds. The motorman and conductor were arrested.

Brooklyn Boy Killed by Trolley.

Antonio Caproso, ten years old, of 908 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, while playing in front of his father's store, at the above address, jumped on the rear of a trolley car, and in jumping off fell in front of car 1602 of the Greene and Gates Avenue line. He was instantly killed. When his father, who is a shoemaker, learned of his death, he began to rave and tore his shirt off his back. The boy's mother fainted when she saw his body lying in the store dead. An ambulance was summoned, and she was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where she is in a dangerous condition. Isaac H. Cocks, the motorman, was arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

Diamonds Left in a Hotel Bed.

Mrs. Frank Bartholomae, wife of a Chicago brewer, sailed for Europe May 28. The night before her departure she spent at Naegell's Hotel in Hoboken. After the ship had sailed one of the hotel chambermaids, in turning over the mattress of the bed she had occupied, found a white skirt. In it were wrapped articles of jewelry and diamonds to the value of $8,000. They were given to the proprietor of the hotel, who cabled Mrs. Bartholomae, and the message was awaiting her on her arrival on the other side. A cablegram was received from Mrs. Bartholomae yesterday directing what to do with the jewelry, and to give the girl $200 for her honesty.

Fires in Flathouse Letter Boxes.

The police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station are investigating two suspicious fires in neighboring flat houses in Harlem early yesterday morning. In each case the fire started in a letter box. The first fire was at 314 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, where no damage was done. The second was less than ten minutes later, at 2,219 Eighth Avenue. In this case more excitement was caused and the fire spread so that it was necessary to call out the fire engines. The damage, however, was only about $25. The similarity between the fires aroused suspicion. The Fire Marshal will also make an investigation.

Found a Lot of Diamonds.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 5.—Twenty-eight diamonds, ranging in weight from ½ to 2½ carats, were found in Allegheny, one week ago to-day by John Dunn, an Irish stonemason, employed by Contractor Huckstein. Dunn was engaged in tearing away the old foundation of a house that occupied the corner of East and First Streets for thirty years, and found the unset sparklers wrapped in a piece of chamois skin, several feet beneath the surface. Their value is estimated at $2,500. No one has laid claim to the stones. Dunn is yet celebrating his good luck.

Twenty-five Bicyclists Fined.

Fifteen young men were arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday for riding bicycles at night without lanterns. Magistrate Mott fined each of them $5, and when they complained told them that their next offense of the same kind would cost them $10 each. Magistrate Cornell was less severe with eight bicycle riders, who were arraigned before him in the Harlem Police Court, charged with riding at an illegal rate of speed. Each was fined $3. Magistrate Simms, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, had only two wheelmen before him. They were fined $5 each for too rapid riding.

M'KINLEY MEN ANXIOUS

THEY THINK PLATT HAS A SCHEME TO DEFEAT THEIR MAN.

Col. Heath Says the New-York Boss Has Arranged for a Conference of Anti-McKinleyites at St. Louis Monday—He Is Alarmed at Indications of an "Underhand" Scheme to Prevent the Ohio Man's Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Col. Perry Heath, ex-journalist of Cincinnati and just now avant courier of the McKinley invasion of St. Louis, is in deep anxiety to-night over what he forcibly denominates an "underhand" attempt to defeat the Ohioan's nomination.

He names Thomas C. Platt of New-York as director of the anti-McKinley move. He says Platt has given out the information publicly that he will not be in St. Louis until next Wednesday, when all the other leaders are expected here, but that privately he has notified all those members of the committee who are supposed to be bound to McKinley that he will be here Monday morning and "would like to meet them in private conference for the discussion of business of very vital importance to the party."

One of the committeemen thus written to has communicated with Mr. Heath.

Mr. Heath does not know exactly who of the committeemen are now against Major McKinley, but he names among the probabilities Clarkson, Manly, and certain members from New-England, with Wright Cuney of Texas and A. H. Leonard of Louisiana.

"The method to be used to defeat the Ohioan," said Col. Heath, "is a desperate one, but it will be tried. It is well known that the National Committee is to meet at the Southern Hotel at noon Wednesday to begin the work of making up the temporary roll of the convention, which assembles the following Tuesday.

"Ever since the opposition to Major McKinley has realized that the Ohioan's boom could not be checked by the ordinary methods, it has schemed to use the advantage given it in the control of the National Committee to defeat McKinley, if possible, by recognizing all the anti-McKinley contesting delegates who could show the slightest claims, and giving them the seats in the convention with the expectation that they would force men of their own selection on the Credentials Committee, and thus secure a firm footing in the permanent organization of the convention."

Col. Heath will be joined Monday by Judge A. C. Thompson of Gallipolis, a leading member of the Ohio delegation, and one of the McKinley managers. Gen. Grosvenor also will come on that date if Congress shall adjourn Saturday.

Sergeant-at-Arms Byrnes has been busy all day trying to get in order the deluge of mail and telegraphic applications for doorkeeper, usher, assistant, and messengers under his control. Mr. Byrnes has a provisional list made up of the 600 to be appointed; the final selections will be made after the committee meets here.

The Press Committee has decided upon a basis for the distribution of tickets to the press box. Only reporters and correspondents actually reporting the proceedings will be admitted to this space. The leading daily papers will be allowed, not exceeding six tickets, and the allowance is graded down in proportion to the importance of the papers asking representation.

Each National Committeeman will receive twenty-five tickets, the delegates three, and the alternates two. The Grand Army of the Republic will also receive several hundred tickets. The seating capacity of the hall is above 14,000, and there will be a ticket for every seat.

Among the arrivals to-day was Col. Fred Brackett of Baltimore. Col. Brackett is a well-known Republican from Maryland, and will be at the convention in the capacity of Assistant Sergeant at Arms.

"Some friends of Gov. Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland," said Col. Brackett, "have been booming him for Vice President. While he is not an avowed candidate, yet he would be an excellent choice. He is an able man, and under his leadership Maryland went Republican for the first time in twenty-five years."

The National Committee will meet Wednesday at the Southern Hotel, and will decide upon the temporary organization and go over the 170 contests. For temporary Chairman, Mark Hanna of Ohio, Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, Major Warner of Missouri, and Warner Miller of New-York have been mentioned.

Most of the members of the National Committee, including Chairman Carter of Montana, Joseph Manley of Maine, M. H. De Young of California, J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, Senator Thurston of Nebraska, and ex-Gov. Fifer of Illinois, are expected here Monday or Tuesday next.

Ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, who has a considerable backing for Chairman of the convention, has written that he will be here next Tuesday. He is at the head of the Minnesota delegation, and is a pronounced McKinley man.

The hall decorations are of the most elaborate character ever attempted at a convention, and are almost complete. The hall will be handed over to the Business Men's League Wednesday.

McKINLEY LEAGUE IN BROOKLYN.

His Friends Organize to Attend the National Convention.

Seventy-six friends of Major McKinley assembled in the Johnston Building, Brooklyn, last night for the purpose of organizing a McKinley County Committee. Their work was done in a happy manner, and whatever action Thomas Fitchie desired was accomplished without a clash. It was noticeable that not a man prominent in the party was present, excepting Mr. Fitchie, A. S. Haight, and Senator Wray.

Mr. Fitchie was elected Chairman of the new County Committee by acclamation, Assemblyman Edward Brennan was elected Secretary, Andrew Jacobs was selected to be Treasurer, and Sylvester L. Brindley and John G. Turnbull were elected Vice Presidents.

Col. L. J. Jerome, who represented the State League, said that he had been all over the State and had found that four-fifths of the counties were for McKinley. If Major McKinley were nominated, he said, it meant that the next State Convention would be controlled by anti-machine delegates. The idea, he said, was for the delegates representing the league to go to St. Louis on Saturday morning, June 13, arriving at St. Louis on Sunday evening.

"It is the request of Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna," he said, "that the league make a big demonstration at St. Louis on Monday morning, June 15. That is the reason that as many as can go to the convention are wanted. There is no Raines law in operation there, and there will be plenty of free lunch. On our way back we will come by way of Canton and will then serenade the next President of the United States."

Mr. Brookfield Stands by McKinley.

The County Committee of the McKinley League met at the State Club last night, to rejoice over Major McKinley's chances of securing the nomination. Ex-Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield made a short speech, in which he reiterated his statement that, as a delegate to St. Louis, he was absolutely certain Major McKinley would be nominated on the first ballot. Mr. Brookfield said his vote would go to McKinley on the first ballot. Adelbert H. Steele made a tariff talk, and Dr. Winterburn of the Twenty-first Assembly District, who presided, said there was no use in trying to get Abraham Gruber, one of the delegates to St. Louis from his Congressional district, to vote for McKinley, because "he had been elected a delegate, not by the people, but on the padded-roll system."

Allison Still a Candidate.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Col. Swords, the Sergeant at Arms of the Republican National Convention, is an Iowa man, and also professes to be an enthusiastic Allison man. Wherever he goes he wears a big Allison badge.

"You can say," said the Colonel, "that the Senator's name will be presented to the convention. Despite the apparent one-sided appearance of the situation, Iowa will be represented here by large and enthusiastic delegations. Their adherence to Allison has not and will not waver. Nothing is decided until the nomination is made."

THE REMAINS OF AUSTIN CORBIN.

His Funeral Will Be Held Monday at His Late Home in This City.

NEWPORT, N. H., June 5.—The remains of Austin Corbin and his coachman, John Stokes, killed in the terrible carriage accident here yesterday, will be taken to New-York. The funeral of Mr. Corbin will be held from his late residence, at 425 Fifth Avenue, on Monday and will be private. The remains are in charge of Undertaker David A. Newton, and Mr. A. N. Parlin of Boston, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Corbin, is attending to the wants of the family and arranging matters.

Mr. Corbin's son, Austin Corbin, Jr., arrived last evening. Mr. George S. Edgell, Mr. Corbin's son-in-law, is in the West, and it is expected that he is now on his way East.

His nephew Corbin Edgell, whose leg was broken in the accident, and Dr. Kunzier, who had an arm broken and an ankle sprained, are as comfortable as can be expected and are at the Edgell place. They probably will recover.

Persons closely associated with Mr. Austin Corbin in business said yesterday that his death probably would make little difference in the management of the properties in which he held a controlling interest. For some years his son-in-law, Mr. George S. Edgell, has been associated with Mr. Corbin in business matters, and he is well qualified to carry out the plans and policy of the dead financier. It is likely that either Vice President C. M. Pratt or Mr. Edgell will succeed Mr. Corbin as President of the Long Island Railroad.

WIFE SHOULD RUN THE HOME.

Opinion Written by Justice Williams in a Separation Case.

In a decision in an appeal on a suit for separation by Sigmont Simon against Jennie Simon, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday delivered this opinion:

We do not feel disposed to enter into a discussion of the questions of difference between the parties. They are questions about which people of both sexes disagree. While in a legal sense the husband is the head of the family and has the right to rule the household and compel his wife as well as his children to obey him and submit to his dictation in the details of the management of the house and servants, still the practical view of the marital relations usually is that within her peculiar sphere, the home, the wife should have her own way and be allowed to manage and control the details of housekeeping and servants. An intelligent woman should certainly not be subjected in the presence of servants and guests to humiliation and ill treatment by her husband, by the offensive assertion that he is master and she must be in all things obey him.

The decision was written by Justice Williams, Justices O'Brien and Patterson dissenting and Justices Barrett and Rumsey concurring.

SALMON IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

A Spawning Bed Thought to Have Been Found near Catskill.

ALBANY, June 5.—State Fish Culturist Cheney has every reason to believe that a salmon-spawning bed has been found in the Hudson, in the vicinity of Catskill. He went to make a thorough investigation to-day. He will not divulge its locality, further than to say that it is on a gravel bed near Catskill, and was discovered by an old shad fisherman.

It is reported to be of large dimensions, and is guarded by salmon weighing from fifteen to fifty pounds. This, if true, will prove very valuable to the fish culture in this State, for all the salmon eggs heretofore planted have been received from the United States Fish Commission. For fifteen years the planting of salmon in the Hudson has been going on, but Mr. Cheney never looked for spawning beds in other than the upper Hudson, and, as the fishway in the State dam is not in working order, the fish could not get by it into the headwaters.

Mr. Cheney said that the eggs would be gathered in October, and placed in the State hatcheries. When asked why they would not be attended by better results if allowed to hatch out naturally, he replied that, naturally, only about 2 per cent. of the eggs became impregnated, whereas, artificially, 95 per cent. of the eggs were hatched out. He is greatly elated over what he believes the greatest "find" of the season—or several seasons.

Saloon Keepers to Watch Each Other.

A novelty has been introduced into the fight for Sunday observance in Hoboken. The Hoboken Inn Keepers' Association ordered all members to close their saloons last Sunday. Some members declined to obey the order. At a meeting held Thursday night the association resolved to employ detectives to see that the order is obeyed to-morrow. Members of the association whose saloons are found open will be reported to Prosecutor Winfield by the association's officers, and will be fined $5 apiece by the association.

Failure of Roundsman Buckley.

The Civil Service Examiners announced yesterday that in his examination for the position of Sergeant in the Police Department, Roundsman Buckley failed to reach the 75 per cent. in marks required for promotion. He got 30 per cent. for merit and 20.90 per cent. in his written examination, making a total of 50.90 per cent. Chief of Police Conlin will remand Buckley to patrol duty, now that the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has been complied with.

Stephen B. Grummond, Jr., Dead.

DETROIT, Mich., June 5.—Stephen B. Grummond, Jr., General Manager of Grummond's Mackinac Line, a son of the late Capt. S. B. Grummond, was killed to-night by a Mack Avenue electric car. Mr. Grummond attempted to board a moving construction train on the electric line, near the corner of Mack and Mount Elliott Avenues. He missed his footing, and fell between the motor car and a gravel car. His death was almost instantaneous.

A Much-Traveled Half Dollar.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 5.—Charles Henricks of First Street and Fifth Avenue received a silver half dollar a few weeks ago stamped "Smith Brothers, Druggists, Belton, Texas." Mr. Henricks wrote to the firm and yesterday received an answer from F. E. Smith. Mr. Smith wrote that he stamped the coin twenty years ago. He has heard from it three times—once from Kentucky, once from Southern California, and this time from Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Against Brady and Young.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in a decision handed down yesterday, sustained the action of Commissioner Brookfield of the Department of Public Works in dispensing with the services of Acting Inspector of Paving James Brady. In a similar proceeding brought by Joseph Q. Young, formerly Inspector of Street Opening, who was removed by Commissioner Collis, the Appellate Division sustains the Commissioner.

Mayor Strong Going to Boston.

Mayor Strong will go to Boston to-day to attend the funeral of Miss Helen Bradlee, which will take place Monday. Miss Bradlee was the sister of Putnam Bradlee, who on his death left large sums of money for charitable purposes. Mayor Strong is one of the executors of the Putnam Bradlee estate, and the Mayor's oldest son is named after the philanthropist.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly indorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

ST. PAUL'S NEW RECORD

THE AMERICAN LINER LOWERS THE TIME FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

She Makes the Run to This Port in 6 Days 5 Hours and 32 Minutes—The New-York's Time Beaten by 1 Hour and 42 Minutes—The Steamship's Passage a Smooth One—Some Previous Records of Runs to and from England.

6—5—32!

In days, hours, and minutes. That is now the record from Southampton to this port. It is a new record, and, as befitting such, it was made by a new ship, the St. Paul of the American line, the latest addition to the fleet which flies the American flag.

The record was established when the liner swept past the Sandy Hook Lightship at 2:07 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She had come over the long route from Southampton, England, had sped over 3,113 miles of quiet waters, and had glided through each knot of the distance at an average rate of 20.82 knots an hour.

By this performance the St. Paul eclipses by one hour and forty-two minutes the record of 6 days, 7 hours and 14 minutes, established by the New-York of the same line, and cuts three hours and thirty-three minutes from her own best previous time.

The American Line people dwelt on the figures, 6 5 32, repeating them often with satisfaction. The figures were pregnant with meaning. They showed that the St. Paul is now superior in speed to the British-built New-York and Paris, which in years gone by held the pennant for speed between this port and Queenstown. They also showed that one at least of the pair of home-made ships is increasing her speed with successive runs; and, unless there is a stopping point somewhere, no man may say where the record will be before these two ships get through cutting slices out of it.

For purposes of comparison, it may be interesting to note what some other ships have done in the way of speed. The Paris, in 1892, won distinction by crossing the Atlantic in 5 days, 14 hours, and 24 minutes. That was from Queenstown to this port. Then she was put on the Southampton route, along with her narrow-waisted British-built sister, the New-York. The latter immediately set the pace at 6 days, 7 hours, and 14 minutes. That record stood until yesterday, when the St. Paul brought it down to 6 days 5 hours 32 minutes.

On the Queenstown route the Lucania and Campania of the Cunard Line have been plodding back and forth, making a fast trip once in a while, but failing to make any new records, or to equal any old ones of their own making. The Lucania in October, 1894, made the westward journey in 5 days 7 hous and 23 minutes, and in the following August the Campania sped from Queenstown to New-York in 5 days 9 hours and 6 minutes.

The Queenstown route is shorter than the Southampton route, and it is admittedly unfair to compare in time the performances of ships on the two routes. The average hourly speed which a ship maintains during a voyage is conceded to be the fairest means of testing their relative rate of going.

In this respect the Lucania at present holds the palm, with her unbeaten record of 22.01 knots an hour, maintained throughout an eastward voyage made in 1895. On a westward trip she on one occasion made a record of 21.81. The Campania has an eastward record of 21.69 and a westward one of 21.49. The Paris on an eastward trip made an hourly record of 20.70.

The best single day's run was made by the Lucania, which on one occasion traversed 560 knots in twenty-four hours. The Campania has a record of 548, the Paris 530, and the St. Louis 527.

This is the St. Paul's tenth voyage to the westward. Fair weather favored her throughout the passage. There was at no time more than a "capful" of wind, but on two days the ship was plowing through heavy and confused seas left by some gale which had swept over her path.

The ship sailed from Southampton at noon on May 30. Following are her daily runs: 487, 521, 521, 513, 508, 518, and 41 knots, the last being run after noon on the day of her arrival.

The vessel reached her dock early in the afternoon. Among her saloon passengers were Henry Payne, Commissioner Eva Boooth, who comes to take charge of the Canadian branch of the Salvation Army; Mrs. John Augustus Field, Miss Field, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pearsall Field, S. Henderson, Charles Russell Graham, Capt. J. C. Sanford, and Miss Sanford.

RICHMOND WILL CONTEST ENDED.

Miss Rosaline Richmond Settles for $60,000 Cash.

BUFFALO, June 5.—Justice White, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, this morning made an order which practically discontinues the contest over the will of Mrs. Mary A. Richmond, widow of Dean Richmond of Batavia.

Mrs. Richmond left an estate valued at $3,000,000. The will which disposed of this estate was not satisfactory to Miss Rosaline Richmond of New-York, a granddaughter of the testatrix. When the will was offered for probate in Genesee County, Miss Richmond opposed it on the ground that Mrs. Richmond had been influenced unduly. After the testimony was all in, the Surrogate of Genesee County sustained the provisions of the will, and Miss Richmond took her case to the Supreme Court.

The lawyers who represented the contesting parties recently got together, and Miss Richmond agreed to discontinue proceedings if the heirs would agree to pay her $60,000.

His Friend Gave Him Poison.

ELLSWORTH, Me., June 5.—Burton E. Frazer, aged twenty-seven, died yesterday of an overdose of morphine, prepared by his friend, James Clough, and administered by Miss Nellie Newell, his sweetheart. Frazer, who was suffering from acute rheumatism, asked Clough to get him some morphine powders. Clough went to the druggist's, put up the powders himself and made another package of morphine for future use. He left the wrong package at Frazer's house. On reaching his own house he discovered his mistake and hastened back to rectify it, but was too late, his friend having swallowed the poison five minutes earlier.

Robbed by Relic Hunters.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Notwithstanding the vigilance of the Capitol police, relic hunters have succeeded in picking out three small plumes from the heads of the diminutive Indian warriors who appear in the bas-relief work on the side of the Marquette Statue. This vandalism does not deface the statue in any way, and it requires a very close examination to discover the loss of the plumes from the heads of the warriors, as they are not more than a quarter of an inch in height. Several of these plumes were detached in shipping the statue, and their loss was never noticed.

Against Playwright Hoyt.

BOSTON, June 5.—In the suit of Mrs. May Pierce against Charles H. Hoyt to recover damages for breach of an agreement to engage her daughter, Alice Pierce, a minor, as actress for a season of forty weeks at $30 a week, she having been discharged before the expiration of the time contracted for on account of her alleged neglect and carelessness while playing with "A Contented Woman" company, the jury in the Fourth Session of the Superior Court this afternoon awarded the plaintiff $478.50, salary and interest.

Governor Returns to Ellerslie.

Gov. Morton returned to Ellerslie last evening. Col. Ashley W. Cole, his Secretary, came to the city from Albany, and after he had seen the Governor he told the reporters that Mr. Morton would make no anouncement of his selections on the Greater New-York Commission for several days.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. PARKER.

Rumors that They Have Been Drawn—Mayor and Mr. Scott Reticent.

It was reported about the City Hall yesterday that Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott had formulated specific charges against Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker and that he had sent them to the Mayor.

"I have not received the papers yet," said the Mayor, and that was all he would say about the matter. When Mr. Scott was questioned he said: "I have nothing to say."

The reticence of the officials would seem to indicate that charges are in course of preparation, but no inkling could be had of their general scope.

That Commissioner Parker has been asked to resign by the Mayor and that the Commissioner has refused to comply has been evident for some days.

The Mayor cannot remove a Police Commissioner until a hearing on charges has been had, and then his action is subject to review by the Governor. If charges are brought Mr. Parker will fight them stubbornly.

NIAGARA POWER COMPANY SOLD.

The Firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. Said to Have Purchased It.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 5.—A real estate dealer and promoter of this city has just closed the sale of the plant and water privileges of the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company to the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. of New-York for $4,000,000.

While the bill confirming the rights of this company was pending, the Governor was visited by many interested parties. Immediately after the bill was signed, a few days ago, negotiations with Morton, Bliss & Co. were begun.

The head of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., which has bought the property, is Gov. Morton, and it is said to be the firm's intention to continue the development of the property to the limit allowed by the bill recently signed.

ENORMOUS HAILSTONES FELL.

Cloudburst at Atlantic, Iowa, Followed by an Ice Shower.

ATLANTIC, Iowa, June 5.—This city was visited late this afternoon by a cloudburst, followed by hail, some of the spheres being over ten inches in circumference.

The hail broke the window lights in many buildings. In the country garden truck was pounded into the ground and young corn destroyed.

Bull Creek, which runs through the heart of the city, overflowed its banks, carrying barns, bridges, and occupied dwellings for blocks. The occupants were rescued with difficulty.

The Rock Island tracks were completely submerged.

KILLED ON A POLE BY A LIVE WIRE.

An Electric Worker Clutched It to Save Himself from Falling.

John Boylen, an employe of the Citizens' Electric Light Company, while at work on a pole at Nostrand Avenue and Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, yesterday, received a shock that caused his death. While seated on a crossbar working without rubber gloves, he slipped, and in order to save himself clutched at the live wire and was seen to shudder and fall back, but was saved from falling by another man.

A fire truck was secured, and a ladder being raised, the firemen carried the unconscious man to the ground. An ambulance was summoned, but on its arrival the man was dead. He leaves a wife and two children at Fort Lee. It is said that at least 2,500 volts passed through his body.

SEVERAL SCHOONERS LOST.

Result of the Heavy Gale Off the Newfoundland Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 5.—Several schooners were lost along the coast last night during a severe gale. The schooner White Squall, with a crew of nineteen men, went ashore near Cape Spear. The crew barely escaped with their lives.

The schooner Annie was sunk in a collision and three men were drowned.

Three other vessels—the Emmeline, Presto, and Liberty—were driven on the rocks, but no lives were lost.

Yale Student Dies from Appendicitis.

NEW-HAVEN, June 5.—Joshua A. Hamblin of Yarmouth, Mass., died at the Yale Infirmary this noon from the effects of an attack of appendicitis and a resultant operation to save his life if possible. The operation was performed about two weeks ago, and he had been in a critical condition since then. He was an academic freshman, and was about twenty years old. He was a bright scholar, but, owing to a reserved disposition, was not widely known in the university.

No Desire to Go Back to Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The report that England was endeavoring to coerce Hawaii to permit Col. Volney D. Ashford to return to the island was not well founded. Col. Ashford has been ill in the French Hospital of this city for about nine months. He recently had a paralytic stroke, and is taking his nourishment through a tube. He has no thought of going back to the island, from which he was expelled on conviction of misprision of treason.

Minister Ransom's Return.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 5.—Minister M. Ransom arrived here this morning from Mexico on his way to his home in Northampton County on private business. He says he will probably be in North Carolina all this month, but may return to Mexico before July 1. The Minister is now in good health. His family is at Blowing Rock, N. C.

Jacob Klein Jury Disagrees.

The jury in the County Court, Brooklyn, in the case of Jacob Klein, indicted for arson, after deliberating upon the evidence three hours yesterday, were unable to agree and Judge Moore discharged them. At the time they were discharged they stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

Against a Union with Tammany.

Ernest Harvier and his General Committee of the Independent County Organization of the Fifth Assembly District, (otherwise the Stecklers,) have adopted resolutions opposing any union with Tammany.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—A trolley car struck a farmer's wagon at Bloomfield, N. J. Jacob Weidener, aged sixty-three, was killed and two other occupants of the wagon—John Eichel, aged seventeen, and Peter Eichel—were injured, one probably fatally.

—The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Frank Boynton, Postmaster at Fayetteville, N. Y.; W. K. Atlee of New-York, to be a Third Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service.

—Ephraim P. Emmons, ex-Judge and ex-Senator, died yesterday at Bordentown, N. J., the result of injuries sustained in a runaway accident at Collier's Mills Wedn

elevators are capable of carrying 100 people at a time. Power is constant because, on the stoppage of one engine, that stoppage automatically sets in motion another engine. The light is as constant as the power, and there is no possibility of any injury to any one from this electric power, because the tunnel is used solely for what it is built for, and there is no other traffic.

"Air in the tunnel cannot be fouled, because the tunnel is hermetically sealed by grouting, which makes it impervious to moisture, seepage, and any other invasion of the sort.

"Therefore, this is the ideal traffic for the City of New-York, where the values of the surface ground and the ground immediately below the surface are enormous, greater than in any city in the world. Such a system interferes with all other kinds of traffic less than any other and is less costly when compared with the accommodation afforded and the difficulties it overcomes, by far, than any other system of intermural communication, and its merits have been established beyond question in London against any rival method of construction."

TAXES OF ELEVATED COMPANY.

Appellate Division Holds the Amount Fixed Not Too Great.

When the Tax Commissioners assessed the property of the Manhattan Railway Company at $16,496,995 for taxation, the officers of the company, in a sworn statement, declared it to be excessive, and asked the courts to review the finding of the Commissioners.

In a decision handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division the Tax Commissioners are confirmed in their action, and the ruling of the lower courts is sustained. The opinion, written by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, says:

"It appears from the record and from the evidence which was adduced before the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and also before the court, that it is claimed upon the part of the relator that its debts exceed in amount its taxable personal property.

"In view of the admissions previously made by the relator in reference to its taxable condition, the reports as to its prosperous business made to the Railroad Commissioners of the State, and the fact that it has been able to pay dividends upon its stock at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to pay all its fixed charges, and to have a considerable surplus remaining, the suspicions of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments were naturally excited that the relator was not in the poverty-stricken condition which it sought to have them believe.

"In their method of procedure the Commissioners seem to have followed the lines marked out for them by the Court of Appeals in the case of the Manhattan Railway Company vs. the Tax Commissioners, and upon an examination of this record we cannot say that they have reached an erroneous conclusion."

DANGERS AT CHANGING PLACES.

Passengers on the Elevated Roads Threatened with Accidents.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As a resident of North New-York I desire to express to you my sincere appreciation of your efforts in our behalf to compel the elevated railroad company to obey the law by giving its passengers a ride from the lower part of the city to the end of the Suburban road and vice versa without a change of cars at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Aside from the inconveniences of changing cars, there is a positive danger attached to it, particularly in the morning and early evening hours. Only a few months ago I read that a boy's arm was broken in the crush at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. If you attempt to go down town between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening you are compelled to push your way through an impatient, reckless crowd in a manner that threatens suffocation and serious injury to all but the strongest.

I have been struck in the breast by a rude passenger while attempting to board the train. Expostulation is vain, and a request for room is frequently answered by jeers and rude remarks. All this might be avoided if the elevated railroad company were to obey the law made for the convenience and protection of the people.

In addition, I would state that our station platform at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street is unprovided with railings, and when exposed to the fierce wintry blasts that sweep unobstructed at that point in open space, people are frequently blown about and put in serious danger of being thrown on the tracks or into the street, a fate but narrowly avoided by an elderly relative of mine in March last. This, too, should be remedied, but the mills of Gould, Sage & Co. grind but slowly, and only when public opinion and newspapers attack them unsparingly and unceasingly can they be persuaded or forced to do what necessity and the spirit of our age demand. Keep up the agitation, and you will earn the gratitude of all who go beyond One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Mrs. H. G. KOST.

730 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, June 4, 1896.

ELLIS ISLAND PRIVILEGES.

Dr. Senner Shows How Immigrants Will Benefit Under New Awards.

Dr. J. H. Senner, United States Commissioner of Immigration at this port, who went to Washington a few days ago to confer with the Superintendent of Immigration concerning the granting of new privileges for Ellis Island, returned yesterday. The old privileges for the exchange of money, for restaurant, and for baggage and passenger transfer expired on June 1, and bids for privileges for the current year were invited and opened on June 1.

Concerning the award of the various privileges, Dr. Senner said that after a careful consideration of all the bids filed the department decided finally to accept only such bids as furnished conditions and terms most favorable to the immigrants.

"In reference to the eating-house privilege," Dr. Senner said, "a sweeping reduction will be introduced in the prices of all articles sold on the island, including soft drinks. For instance, the price of bologna was reduced from 20 cents to 12 cents a pound, cheese from 20 to 15, boiled and pressed ham from 30 to 22, soda water from 5 to 4 cents a bottle, &c. Under such limitations the bid of $5,000 made by the present privilege holder, Felix Livingston, was accepted.

"As to the exchange of money, the rates were fixed at a minimum advance on Wall Street rates, and this bid was awarded to Frank J. Scully for $1,800 a year, as rendered. Mr. Scully has been employed as clerk for the holder of the privilege for the last twenty-five years, and is strongly indorsed by all the missionary societies on Ellis Island.

"Concerning the baggage privilege, the present privilege holder, the American Transfer Company, gets the privilege for three years, on condition that a uniform rate of prices be charged to all immigrants for every piece of baggage, without regard to the distance of transportation. The department was of the opinion that such an arrangement is better adapted to protect immigrants from fraud or loss which might be practiced by an irresponsible employe of the privilege holder, than could be secured in any other way."

Dr. Senner said that in introducing this method of charging for the transportation of baggage the department was convinced that it had opened the road to a greater amount of benefit and protection to the immigrants of the future.

To Assess River Front Property.

In the action brought by the Commissioners of Docks to acquire title to certain property for improvements along the North River, Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed the following Commissioners to assess the value of the land to be taken: Between Horatio and Gansevoort Streets, Arthur M. King, A. B. Boardman, and John Speilman; between Bethune and West Twelfth Streets, Michael Coleman, Charles W. Gould, and John Delahunty; between West Twelfth and Jane Streets, Frederick S. Parker, Wilbur Larremore, and John B. Spellman; between Jane and Horatio Streets, William H. McCarthy, John Delahunty, and Wilbur Larremore.

The Croker-Rozelle Collision.

Edward F. Croker, Chief of the Third Battalion, Fire Department, sent a report to the Fire Commissioners yesterday concerning the collision of his carriage with the bicycles of Mr. and Mrs. George Rozelle and William F. Rozelle on Monday night in Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-fifth Street. He said the collision was accidental. The Rozelles, who have threatened to sue Chief Croker, were told to detail their grievances to Hugh Bonner, Chief of the Fire Department, who will order an investigation if the facts appear to warrant it.

MORGAN IS SQUELCHED

HIS CUBAN RESOLUTION SENT TO THE SENATE CALENDAR.

The Alabaman Disconcerted Because the President Refused to Deliver the Correspondence in Reference to the Competitor Case—The Evidence Indicates that Lawrence and Diaz Were Accorded Scant Courtesy by the Spanish Court-Martial Which Tried Them.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Mr. Morgan of Alabama cannot bear the idea of Congress adjourning and leaving the Cuban question in the hands of the President, and in the closing hours of the session he is trying to secure action upon his resolution requesting the President to furnish information as to the capture of the Competitor by a Spanish warship and the condemnation to death of American citizens, and whether any demand has been made upon Spain for the release of the Americans now imprisoned at Havana.

Mr. Morgan made this resolution the subject of an impassioned speech to-day, in which he discussed executive matters to such an extent that Senator Sherman invoked Rule 35, which relates to business requiring secrecy, and the galleries were cleared. When the doors finally were reopened, after it was thought Mr. Morgan had finished, it was discovered that he had more to say on the same subject, and the public again was excluded. Finally the Alabama Senator shot off all his ammunition and the Senate took up the regular order of business.

Mr. Morgan is especially incensed because, in response to a request for information bearing upon the Competitor case, the President informed the Senate that it was incompatible with the public interest to supply the information at the time. Mr. Morgan declared to-day that Congress should not adjourn without authorizing the use of the war power against Spain, if necessary to protect the imprisoned American citizens. There is little likelihood that his belligerent position will be indorsed by the Senate, which to-day ordered his resolution to the calendar, from which it only can be taken by a majority vote of the Senate.

In his speech Mr. Morgan referred to the evidence of Frederick W. Lawrence and the Rev. A. J. Diaz, taken by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Lawrence, referring to the arrest of Alfred Laborde and Milton, who were on the Competitor, said that so far as the testimony of the men who captured them went, it showed that neither of the men had arms upon his person. They were taken to Havana, tried by general court-martial, against the energetic protest of the United States Consul General, and condemned to death, their sentences being delayed by the Madrid Government at the request of Secretary Olney.

From an American point of view these proceedings were not assisted by counsel; but from a Spanish point of view they had counsel. This counsel consisted of a Lieutenant in the navy, who asked no questions, and who cross-examined no witnesses. No witnesses were produced but Capt. Butron and the other officers of the Mensajerra. This Lieutenant asked for clemency for Laborde on account of the illustrious place his name had borne in the Spanish Navy, and for Milton because he was not there for the purpose of fighting, but merely in his business as a newspaper correspondent.

When asked if any evidence was given at the trial to show how far the Competitor was from the shore when captured, Mr. Lawrence said no evidence was given whatever on any subject. The men were tried about a week after their arrest, and when Consul General Williams was told by the Judge Advocate that the investigation was to be a "summary trial," Mr. Williams refused to lend any official recognition to it, protested against it, and left.

No officer of the United States Consular Service was present at the trial. Neither the prosecutor nor the counsel for the defense asked a single question of anybody. Not a particle of testimony was offered except that of the Spanish officers. An interpreter was present, but he did not make his presence known to the prisoners until they were asked if they had anything to say in their own defense. Counsel for the Americans did not tell them what the statements of the Spanish officials contained; he did not, so far as witness—who was at the trial throughout—heard, say one word to the prisoners who was supposed to be defending. Witness had every reason to believe that the counsel could not speak English, and the whole trial was conducted in Spanish.

The men were even asked in the Spanish language if they had anything to say. William Calldeiz, the last of the five men tried together, replied to the interpreter: "All I have got to say is I do not understand one word that has been said to-day for me or against me, and at any rate I appeal to both the British and American Consuls."

The Court made its finding within fifteen minutes after Gildea made this statement. Before the trial Gildea made a statement that he was a poor sailor and went on board the Competitor thinking she was bound for Sable Keys, fishing; that he knew nothing of the nature of the business until after the vessel started. Laborde claimed that his ship had been hired to do fishing, but that he was held up by a revolver and ordered to go to Cuba.

Witness also saw Dygert, who was imprisoned at Guines with twenty-two others in a room not larger than 16 by 18 feet. The food given him was execrable, and all the time he was confined he was not permitted a change of clothes. Dygert was not released until one month after Marquis Palmerola told Lawrence that the Government knew he was innocent.

THE ELECTION OF SENATORS.

An Effort to Provide for Their Selection by Popular Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Senate to-day considered for a short time the proposition for election of Senators by popular vote. Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) made an argument against the proposition, declaring it to be an accession to Populistic tendencies.

The proposed change was advocated by Mr. Palmer, (Dem., Ill.,) who said, in the course of his remarks: "On new issues I have the misfortune to differ with the political machine of my State. The machine has the control of that and other States. The machine is against me. I defy the machine. It remains to be seen whether the machine is stronger than the people."

Continuing his remarks, Mr. Palmer said that, throughout his political life, he never had submitted to the machine. Like the dance of Sir Roger de Coverley, he had come into fashion about every ten years; and just now he was out of fashion. He was no longer in the political field. He had played his part in State and National affairs, and had at all times insisted on being a free man. A most salutary result from the popular election of Senators would be freedom from machine control.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) argued against the proposition and quoted John Randolph's declaration, "Change is not reform." All proper guards, Mr. Hawley said, were thrown around the choice of Senators by Legislatures, while there was no protection whatever from popular ballot, which was open to all sorts of fraud, corruption, and intimidation. To characterize roughly, the proposition was in substance and in effect an attempt to provide that the United States Senate should belong to rich and corrupt men.

Speeches in favor of the proposition were made by Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.,) and Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)

Further consideration of the matter was postponed until the second Monday in December.

MORE CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

The House Calls for Information as to Dismissals of Office Holders.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—In the House to-day, Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) called up the resolution reported from the Committee on Civil Service directing the heads of the several executive departments to report to Congress the number and personnel of changes in the clerical force since March 4, 1893. He said the information was desired "that the country might know how skillfully and successfully the Administration had been working to enthrone pure civil service in the Government."

Much amusement was created by a colloquy between Messrs. Grosvenor and Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) over the effort of the latter to have the resolution amended so as to extend the scope of the resolution over the Harrison Administration.

"In its present shape," said Mr. Dockery, "the resolution of the gentleman is open to the suspicion of being partisan in its nature. It was said that in the Harrison Administration the civil service law was suspended in order to dismiss 1,700 employes of the Mail Service. That is the suggestion made by the wicked Democrat from Tennessee, Mr. McMillin, and the opportunity should be offered to vindicate the Harrison Administration from that aspersion."

Mr. Grosvenor agreed that Mr. Dockery had correctly designated Mr. McMillin as a wicked Democrat, but insisted that Mr. Dockery's amendment should be kept by itself.

"It has merit," gravely remarked Mr. Grosvenor, "but I prefer that the pristine purity of my resolution be not disturbed."

Mr. Grosvenor's wishes in the matter met with the approval of the House, as a matter of course.

THE ADJOURNMENT PROPOSED.

Opposition in the Senate to the Closing of Business Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) introduced in the Senate to-day a joint resolution for a final adjournment at 2 P. M. next Monday. He said that there were four or five general appropriation bills in conference, and that, if an hour was set for adjournment, all the difficulties could be arranged within twenty-four hours.

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, stated that the conference committees were doing the best they could, but he doubted very much whether all disagreements could be arranged so as to allow the adjournment to take place on Monday.

Mr. George (Dem., Miss.,) protested against any adjournment without action being taken on the Bankruptcy bill, which had been passed by the House and was now on the Senate calendar.

Mr. Warren (Rep., Wyoming,) also opposed an early adjournment, and said that he would be willing to sit for weeks longer, and even so as to lose his vote next November, rather than undertake to explain to the people of his State why the Senate could not remain in session and dispose of bills in which that and other Western States were deeply interested. The joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXAMINATIONS AT WEST POINT.

An Exercise in Heavy Artillery Drill That Was Satisfactory.

WEST POINT, June 5.—The examinations are progressing nicely. To-day the third class completed its work in Spanish. Those of the fourth class who failed in geometry at the examinations last March, and were retained conditionally, were examined this morning and found efficient. Cadets Begil and Coleman of the fourth class, who were sick at the time of the class examination in trigonometry, went through the trying ordeal this morning. To-morrow morning the first class will be examined in law.

The attendance of visitors was much larger to-day than at any time during the examinations. The military exercise in the afternoon was heavy artillery drill, with seacoast guns, and took place at the foot of the hill north of the Academy, on the bank of the Hudson River. Here the big guns are mounted. Rows of heavy shot artistically arranged in pyramidal shape flanked the guns. The position, which is almost on a level with the river, is, nevertheless, a commanding one, the guns sweeping the river north to Newburg. The battery was manned by members of the third class, with detachments from the first class. There were six guns, with eight men to a gun. Lieut. Adams was in command. The gunners were Cadets Hancock, Henry, Exten, Gowen, Craig, and Newbold.

Gun No. 2 is a fifteen-inch smoothbore and weighs about twenty-two tons. The gun was charged with forty pounds of mammoth powder and a 450 pound solid round shot was used. Guns Nos. 3, 5, and 6 are eight-inch converted rifles, and weigh seven tons each. Three guns were charged with twenty-five pounds of hexagonal powder and the shot, which is known as Sculler canded, weighed about 180 pounds. The charges of powder used today were very much reduced from the regular service charges, on account of the danger from glancing fragments of shell falling upon pasturages in adjoining villages. This, to some extent, affected the accuracy of aim. The Board of Visitors was highly pleased with the exhibition, and the spectators evidently enjoyed the thundering of the cannon. The target was placed on two degrees elevated above the battery, and the range for the guns was 2,150 yards, or a trifle over a mile. The diameter of the bull's eye was three feet. Gun No. 2 is the only one which struck the target.

Cadets W. M. Jordan of Virginia and C. N. Stevens of Alabama, of the fourth class, have resigned, and the resignations have been accepted. To-morrow afternoon will be infantry drill by the battalion of cadets.

The Degrading Service Pension.

From The Buffalo Commercial, (Rep.)

Indeed, the pension system of this country is universally conceded to err on the side of extravagance, if at all, and if to its present liberal provisions is added the payment of service pensions, that is, pensions to all persons who were ever connected with the army or navy for ninety days, in war time, as proposed in the Pickler bill now before Congress, a great wrong will have been done the veterans and a stain put upon the character of the American people. This service pension principle is dead wrong. The men who are seeking to force this additional outlay of $50,000,000 a year on an overburdened and exhausted Treasury are no true friends of the veterans or their country, for they are doing their best to pauperize the first and to bankrupt the second. They would have us turn virtue into a demoralizing vice by extravagant abuse.

There is to-day provision in the pension laws for every soldier of the civil war who deserves public assistance. This Pickler bill opens the door wide to imposition and fraud without end, and is essentially an insult to every brave, honest, soldier of the civil war. It will not become a law this year; it ought never to become a law. The self-respect of the American veterans alone should make that impossible.

Two Brothers Die from Consumption.

Benjamin W. Madine of 26 Allen Street died on Wednesday of consumption, and yesterday his brother, John Madine, succumbed to the same disease. Both men were glassblowers and were employed in the same factory. The disease developed in the case of John Madine in January. Benjamin Madine, whose appearance was that of an uncommonly robust man, was warned at that time by Dr. James G. Meehan of 394 Broome Street that he was in danger of contracting the disease by sleeping in the same room with his brother. He did not heed the warning, and in April he was obliged to quit work, consumption having attacked him. His decline was rapid. He was thirty-three years old and his brother thirty-five years old. Benjamin's funeral will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and his brother John's at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The two men lived with their elder brother, Robert Madine, and were unmarried.

William Hula's Short Sentence.

William Hula of 239 East Third Street pleaded guilty in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court yesterday to assault in the third degree, and was sentenced by Judge Newburger to imprisonment in the City Prison for thirty days. Hula quarreled with his wife on Oct. 8, 1895. Mrs. Kate Mallon, a neighbor, entered his rooms, and objected to his making so much noise in his quarreling. He pushed her into the hallway, and she fell down the stairway, receiving injuries from which she died a few days later. Hula was arrested, and was an almost forgotten prisoner in the Tombs for several months. He was then indicted for murder in the first degree, but the indictment was afterward changed to manslaughter, and when he was arraigned yesterday he pleaded guilty to assault in the third degree. Hula has seven children.

L. C. Lingham's Sentence.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A letter received by L. C. Lingham of Superior, brother of F. R. Lingham, one of the Johannesburg reformers, states that Mr. Lingham is among the twenty-four Englishmen and Americans who have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000. The valuable railway concessions which Mr. Lingham obtained from the Transvaal Government five years ago, and which have proved a veritable bonanza to him and his associates, will not be confiscated, as was at first reported, and in his case and the cases of the other twenty-three the former sentence of banishment from the country will not be executed.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

D. B. ROBINSON PRESIDENT OF ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

To Retire from the First Vice Presidency of the Atchison System—The Reorganized "Frisco" Road Will Be a Separate and Independent Property—The Atchison Company's Interest Will Be Wiped Out by the Foreclosure Sale.

Daniel B. Robinson, First Vice President of the Atchison system, was elected President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad at a meeting of the Directors held in this city last Thursday. Mr. Robinson is the unanimous choice of the parties interested in St. Louis and San Francisco, and it is understood that he will take charge of the property about the 1st of July, immediately after the foreclosure sale. He will retire from the service of the Atchison Company.

The St. Louis and San Francisco was formerly a part of the Atchison system, but after the completion of the pending reorganization it will be a separate and independent property. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company is the owner of a controlling interest in the stock of the old St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, but the foreclosure sale, which occurs on the 27th of this month, will wipe out that ownership. The Atchison Company sold its large holding of "Frisco" bonds to the Reorganization Committee of the latter road some time ago.

Daniel B. Robinson is regarded by railroad men as one of the strongest and most conservative operating and traffic men in the West. He has been in railroad service since 1866, when he began as freight clerk in St. Albans, with the Vermont Central Railroad. His rise has been gradual and honorable. For a short period he was General Manager of the Atlantic and Pacific, then General Manager of the Colorado Midland, subsequently assistant to the President of the Atlantic and Pacific, President of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad, President of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad, and First Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. In accepting the last-mentioned office, at a salary rarely paid to a Vice President, Mr. Robinson declined to consider an offer of the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Reorganization Committee of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad announces that all but $250,000 of the 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds have been deposited under the plan of reorganization, and that a number of those outstanding have signified their willingness to deposit at the earliest possible moment.

SEABOARD AIR LINE ACCUSED.

The Road to be Sued for Defrauding the Government.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Postmaster General Wilson has turned over to the Department of Justice the case of the Seaboard Air-Line Railroad, recommending the prosecution of officials of that road if in the opinion of the Attorney General such action is advisable.

The papers in the case submitted to the Department of Justice allege that the Seaboard Air-Line is guilty of an attempt to defraud the Government by padding the mails during the month of March last, during which month the test weighing of mail matter over that line was made in order to form an estimate of the amount of matter carried by the road, which would enable the Post Office Department to make a four-year contract for such service and fix the rate of compensation.

During the month of March postal clerks and Postmasters along the route of the road noticed an enormous increase of mail matter, such as Government documents and newspapers, and, knowing it to be the month the test weighing was being made, reported the case to the department.

Post Office Inspectors were detailed to investigate the matter. They reported that sacks of Government documents were being shipped from one agent to another along the route where they were directed, and remailed to various points along the line between Portsmouth, Va., and Atlanta, Ga. They also discovered that the railroad company had ordered an unusual number of newspapers published in cities along the route of the Seaboard Air-Line.

Upon this evidence Postmaster General Wilson looked still further into the case, and, securing additional facts, took the action mentioned.

The Meriden and Waterbury Line.

NEW-HAVEN, June 5.—Judge A. Heaton Robertson, the purchaser of the Meriden, Waterbury and Connecticut River Railroad, said to-day that there would be one of two things done with the road. It would be, he said, equipped with electricity or else abandoned. He said it would not pay for its operation by steam, and that the rolling stock would be sold soon.

Judge Robertson was asked if the road was at present controlled by the Consolidated Road, and he said it was not. He admitted that he had purchased it for other parties, but refused to say who they are. He said the owners would decide in a few days whether they would use electricity on the road.

Land Grants Approved.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Secretary of the Interior has approved the following lists of lands selected by railroads:

Northern Pacific Railroad, 66,826 acres in the Bozeman (Mon.) District; 2,039 acres, Vancouver (Washington) District; 3,360 acres, Fargo (N. D.) District; 18,380 acres, St. Cloud (Minn.) District; 550 acres, Miles City (Mon.) District; 478 acres, Vancouver (Washington) District; 481,748 acres, Bismarck (N. D.) District. Central Pacific Railroad, successor to the California and Oregon Railroad Company, 1,901 acres in the Redding (Cal.) District.

Kansas Rates to Gulf Ports.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Chairman Morrison of the Inter-State Commerce Commision has gone to Kansas City to give a hearing on the complaint of the Wichita and Kansas City shippers and the Kansas Railroad Commissioners, charging the railroads with making proportionately lower rates to the Gulf ports from points in Kansas than they make from these points, via Kansas City, to Chicago. The hearing will be watched with intense interest by Chicago railroads, which have been suffering as badly from the discrimination as the Chicago merchants and shippers.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A peculiar suit was decided in the Knox County (Ind.) Circuit Court last Thursday at Vincennes. William Drummond, formerly a freight conductor on the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, sued the company for damages, alleging that he had been blacklisted by Superintendent Corbett, which made it impossible for him to secure employment on any other road since the Debs strike in 1894, at which time Drummond lost his place. The jury awarded him damages in the sum of $3,550.

—An agreement has been reached whereby the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad will be consolidated with the York Southern. The contract will provide for the Baltimore and Lehigh being made standard gauge. It is understood that the consolidated company will be called the Baltimore and York Railroad Company, and it will enter into a traffic agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and will use the latter's terminals in Baltimore.

—The building of the new route from St. Louis to the Southwest via Siloam Springs is now said to be assured. Contracts have already been let for the construction of a portion of the line. Back of H. D. Mackey, the promoter of the enterprise, it was understood, are enlisted the financial interests of H. A. Haveneyer of the Sugar Trust and Mr. McCurdy, another Eastern capitalist.

—The Board of Directors of the Pacific Railway Company elected officers as follows last Thursday: President—George J. Gould of New-York; Vice President—S. H. H. Clark of St. Louis; Secretary—T. W. Ireland of St. Louis; Treasurer—A. H. Calef of New-York; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—W. P. McCreary of Hastings, Neb.

—In considering plans for meeting the "$60" competition in connection with eastbound passenger business, all the Western roads, except the Northwestern and the Omaha, have agreed that the meeting of such competition should be left to the Chicago Great Western, the Wisconsin Central, Albert Lea, and the Burlington.

—A. T. Nation, representing the English stockholders of the Yankton and Norfolk Railroad, was in Norfolk, Neb., a few days ago, and held a conference with the business men of the city. The road is to be built as a private enterprise by the creditors of J. T. M. Pierce.

—Gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for the fourth week in May were $490,985, a decrease of $17,124. For the month of May there was an increase of $86,536.

—Announcement is made that the Hon. Henry Bacon of Gosher has been appointed counsel for the Erie Railroad, to take charge of its legal business in the territory heretofore covered by Lewis E. Carr.

—A novel "Seaside Resort" circular has been issued by the Plant system, containing a low-rate schedule to the breezy resorts of Cumberland and St. Simons.

—John L. Evans has been appointed Acting General Freight Agent of the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company in place of H. R. Rogers, resigned.

—The Southern Union Station (in Boston) bill was enacted by the Massachusetts Senate yesterday, and now goes to Acting Gov. Wolcott for approval.

—George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania lines, will start on a tour of inspection over the lines of that system next week.

—The lease of the Fourth and Madison Avenue horse car line to the Metropolitan Traction Company has not yet been signed.

—President Ripley of the Atchison, who has been in New-York for the last few days, left for the West yesterday.

—A decrease of $40,514 is reported by the Southern Railway Company for the month of May.

They All Come Back

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this great medicine is kept up and continue the whole year round, steady as a clock.

"Why is it?" "Oh, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured more sickness and made more happiness through restoration to health than any other medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FOOTE WILL WIN.

A Warm Congressional Fight in the Twenty-third District.

GLENS FALLS, June 5.—Warren County's five delegates to the Republican Twenty-third Congressional District Convention, on June 10, will probably vote for Wallace T. Foote, the present incumbent, for Congress. The action of Franklin County's convention yesterday in instructing her six delegates for Foote will no doubt have some influence on the delegates from this county. Then, too, "Brother" Colvin, the State Treasurer, will return home to-morrow and give instructions. He said last week that Warren's delegates were pledged to no one, and that he was going to see who was to be the winning man before he threw his delegates for him. Since that time he has seen Mr. Platt, and returned to Albany from New-York to-day. What his decision is will not be known until he reaches his own stamping ground.

The fight which John M. Wever and Henry G. Burleigh, place hunters, are putting up is an interesting one. Their candidate is Walter C. Wetherbee, a cousin of State Committeeman Frank S. Wetherbee. They captured the Washington County Convention, which instructed Henry G. Burleigh to name the eight delegates to the Congressional Convention. He named six in convention, and asked that he be allowed to select the remaining two later. After the convention Editor Porter of Greenwich, who was the Secretary of the convention, asked Mr. Burleigh for the other two names. He asserts that Mr. Burleigh gave him those of William H. Hughes, a manufacturer, and Major John Dwyer, the editor of The Sandy Hill Herald. When it became noised about that these two men favored Foote, Burleigh tried to substitute the names of George Clemens and William H. Hobbe. Major Dwyer has the minutes of the convention, certified by the Secretary, and they contain the names of Messrs. Hughes and Dwyer. The Secretary will certify these names to the committee which will make up the roll for the convention. The only way in which Mr. Burleigh can get the names of Clemens and Hobbe before the convention is as contestants.

Essex County will not hold its convention until June 9, the day before the Congressional Convention. Both sides claim to have a majority. There are a number of contestants on both sides, and it is thought that contesting delegations will go to the district convention.

There will be 31 delegates in the Congressional Convention; 16 is necessary for organization. The Foote men have 12 sure—Clinton 6, Franklin 6—and probably Warren 5. This will give them a majority. If Warren shall hold out, the result may be different. Should it be decided to allow no members to sit where there are contests, this would reduce Washington's representation to 6 and exclude Essex's entire delegation, thus taking 8 delegates out and leaving 13 a majority for organization.

Taking the situation from all sides, the Foote men feel confident that they will win out, and therefore it is not hard to guess what Warren's position will be.

Shortage in the New-Orleans Mint.

From The New-Orleans Picayune, June 1.

Deputy United States Marshal Le Blanc yesterday arrested Mr. Albert Chanfrau at his residence, on Marais Street, near Esplanade, the charge against him being that he was responsible for the disappearance of three ounces of gold coin, in value about $76, from the United States Mint. The arrest was made upon the authority of Superintendent Cade, who the day previous made out affidavits against him. It seems that Mr. Chanfrau is to be involved in the irregularities which are supposed to have been practiced at the mint even more than Judge Pipkin, the assistant coiner. Judge Pipkin was suspended from duty, the information from Washington being that he was involved in the trouble. This, however, has never been stated by any one of the local officials of the mint, and Judge Pipkin has not been arrested. Mr. Chanfrau has been in the mint for years, is an elderly man, and heretofore has enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. Commissioner Craig, in talking regarding the trouble at the mint, said that he was sure, almost as could be, that there was nothing wrong in the record of Judge Pipkin. There is very little likelihood of any further arrests being made, so it was learned from parties connected with the mint. None of the employes at the mint, however, seems to believe that the officials are yet upon the right track of the guilty ones.

A Guide for Summer Travelers.

For the benefit of Summer travelers, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just issued its yearly guide book, "Summer Excursion Routes." The cover of the book is daintily illuminated and shows a pretty young woman strolling along an ocean beach. Between the covers picturesque ways of travel are described. A number of views, many of which are full page, add to the attractiveness of the book. One of the most interesting features of the illustrations of the book is that most of them show the beautiful scenery which can be seen from the car windows along the various lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad. These and the glimpses of woodland and country roads shown here and there through the book ought to lead any city dweller to quit work and start for the country as soon as possible. The territory covered by the information given in this handy volume is very wide. Routes are suggested and prices quoted for trips to almost every place in the Eastern United States which offers attractions for Summer travelers. The information is made more valuable by the careful way in which it has been compiled. Not only is the mere traveling rate given, but the possibilities of "stop overs" for little side trips to places of interest are explained, and information is given as to the hotels along the various lines. Several maps show at a glance the location of the chief Eastern and Southern Summer resorts.

ACCUSES DR. W. T. SCHEELE

Continued from Page 1.

Brooke. "I will lay the proper foundation in order to put this copy in evidence. Dr. Scheele, leave the stand for a moment. Mr. Miller please take the stand."

Assistant District Attorney Miller testified that he had received the original report from Mr. Malone, Coroner O'Meagher's clerk. He had given it to Dr. O'Sullivan.

"Will you please take the stand, Dr. O'Sullivan," said Mr. Brooke in his politest tones. Dr. O'Sullivan was sworn.

"What did you do with the report you received from Mr. Miller?" asked Mr. Brooke.

"I don't understand what paper Mr. Miller referred to," said Dr. O'Sullivan.

"Dr. Scheele's original report to Coroner O'Meagher," said Mr. Brooke.

"I have here the official report of Dr. Scheele, and if his Honor orders I will produce and surrender it," said Dr. O'Sullivan.

Mr. McIntyre objected to the giving up of the private papers of the District Attorney's office. It then turned out that the report which Dr. O'Sullivan held in his hand was not signed.

Mr. Miller could not tell in what form the original report came into his hands. It might have been typewritten or it might have been manuscript. He gave all the papers he had connected with this branch of the case to Dr. O'Sullivan.

Dr. O'Sullivan said the report which he produced was the one given to him by Mr. Miller.

Mr. Brooke moved that this report be marked in evidence, and asked to see it.

The Recorder decided that though the paper was marked in evidence, it was not to be shown to Mr. Brooke for the present.

"I'll soon settle that," said Mr. Brooke, with a humorous tone in his voice. "Mr. Brophy take the stand."

The Clerk of the Court, who had marked the report in evidence, sat down in the witness chair. The Recorder said the chase after the report had gone far enough. He ordered Mr. Brophy to take his seat at the Clerk's table.

Mr. Brooke then proposed to put himself on the witness stand to testify that he had made a copy from Dr. Scheele's manuscript, but the Recorder would not allow it. It turned out afterward that there were serious discrepances between the original report given by Dr. Scheele and his evidence as given at the trial.

Mrs. Fleming was in good spirits when she entered the courtroom in the morning, and laughed as she denied the truth of some statements which had just appeared in print in conection with the case.

Dr. O'Sullivan had not gone far with the examination of Dr. Scheele when Joseph H. Choate came into the courtroom, and took a seat on the bench beside the Recorder, with whom he chatted and laughed as he cast keen glances at every part of the room, not forgetting to take prolonged though not staring looks at Mrs. Fleming every time the movements of Dr. O'Sullivan, whose fixed stand was right in the line of vision, made it possible for him to do so.

By quantitative analysis Dr. Scheele said he had found fourteen grains of white arsenic in the half of Mrs. Bliss's stomach which he had received, and two and one-quarter grains of antimony from the same substance. He found one and one-tenth grains of arsenic and one and three-quarter grains of antimony in the portion of Mrs. Bliss's vomit which he had received. Dr. Scheele made no analysis of the contents of Mrs. Bliss's stomach, a portion of which had been given to him, and in another portion of which Dr. Mott found thirteen grains of arsenic.

The witness testified that, in consequence of a message from Assistant District Attorney Miller, he went to the Colonial Hotel Sept. 30, and met Acting Inspector McCullagh. Together they took a tea tray, a Japanese vase, some lump sugar, some pieces of carpet, some things out of drawers, and a piece of wrapping paper. These things were either in a storeroom, as part of Mrs. Fleming's effects, or were in the rooms which she had occupied at the time of Mrs. Bliss's death.

The tea tray, the witness said, had a fine white powder fastened firmly on its upper surface. He tested this powder, and found that it contained arsenic and antimony. The arsenic reaction was stronger than that of the antimony. A piece of the Japanese jar, which was broken off by Acting Inspector McCullagh and given to the witness, was tested by him, and found to have white arsenic incrusted upon it.

When the tea tray and the piece of the Japanese vase were exhibited, Mrs. Fleming spoke excitedly to Prof. Witthaus, who sat next to Mr. Brooke, shaking her head negatively, as if to deny her ownership of these articles. This outburst seemed to arouse her during the remainder of the morning session, as from that time until the court adjourned she evinced a keen interest in the testimony, and spoke to her half-sister and counsel almost constantly.

Mr. Brooke, in the course of his cross-examination of Dr. Scheele, asked, among other things:

Q.—Did you, in any report which you made to the Coroner, use the phrase, "full weight of stomach, with contents, five ounces five drachms?" A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Did you say "Full weight of pie five ounces?" A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Did you say "Full weight of vomit six drachms?" A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Did you further say, "appearance of stomach very healthy, with blood vessels congested?"

"Your Honor," said Mr. McIntyre, "I wish to know if counsel for the defense is reading from the testimony in chief of the witness or from a report that the witness is supposed to have made?"

"It does not matter," said the Recorder, "so long as counsel

LAST DAY AT FLEETWOOD

TWELVE HEATS TROTTED TO DECIDE THREE RACES.

Azmon Won the First Event in Straight Heats After a Close Finish—Charles W. Kellogg, His Owner, Saw the Horse Win—Grateful Won the Second Race After Losing Two Heats—The Meeting a Big Success.

For the first time in the history of the Driving Club of New-York a profitable Spring meeting has been held at Fleetwood Park. The programme, which began on Tuesday and ended yesterday afternoon, was not well supported by the horsemen in the way of entries, but the attendance throughout the week has been unusually large. For the farewell appearance of the early campaigners yesterday there was the best patronage of the four days, and the spectators were treated to some very enjoyable sport that lasted through twelve heats.

There were no tedious delays in scoring, Starter Newburger getting the fields away promptly. Frank Bower of Philadelphia, who was for many years President of the Belmont Driving Club, came over to see the battles of the light-harness steppers, and was invited to act as one of the judges. With him were Arthur Benson of Brooklyn and Addison Johnson of Port Chester, the Sheriff of Westchester County. They had a close finish to decide in the first heat of the day, when Island Girl, the favorite for the 2:18 trot, and Azmon, a powerful bay stallion, owned by Charles W. Kellogg of this city, came under the wire heads apart. The two fliers had raced together from the word, and as Island Girl was at the pole she seemed to have a shade the best of it, but the point of view from the judges' stand showed Azmon a nose in front.

The mile in 2:16¼ gave the winner a new record, just a second below his former mark, and proved to be Island Girl's limit. It only thawed Azmon out, however, for when "Gen." John Turner went at him with Jettie, the powerful-going trotter shook her off in clever fashion, stepping the next two heats each in 2:15½. The result was somewhat of a surprise to the talent, who thought Island Girl equal to repeating her success at Parkway last Saturday, when she trotted the last two heats over the half-mile course in 2:17¼, and seemed to have a link or two left in both miles.

This new sensation from Long Island was a rank puller, when Howard Hayden of East Williston took her in hand, but she behaved so well in her engagement at Gravesend that this fault seemed to be cured. The fast clip set in the scoring yesterday brought back the old habit, and Hayden said before the first heat that he did not expect to win. For all that, the little mare gave a very fair account of herself for one mile, but the effort told on her, and she dropped back in the next two heats.

Azmon had not started before this year, though he did some fast brushy work at Parkville Farm, where John H. Powers, a clever reinsman of Brooklyn, gave him his preparation. Mr. Kellogg, who is the father of Peter C. Kellogg and one of the well-known firm of live-stock auctioneers bearing that name, bought Azmon at one of the Palo Alto sales held by them, when he was a colt. He gave the stallion a record of 2:23¾ at four years, and reduced it to 2:17¼ last season in the third heat of a winning race at Gloucester, N. J. His sire, Azmoor, is one of the half-bred trotters that Leland Stanford obtained by mating Electioneer with thoroughbred mares. Mamie C., the dam of Azmon's sire, was got by imported Hercules, and his own dam, Ahwaga, comes of mixed trotting stock, being by General Benson, whose daughter, Waxana, produced Sunol, out of Irene, by Mohawk Chief, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

On the card, Azmon was given as owned by Peter C. Kellogg, who was at Fleetwood and stated that the trotter was the sole property of his father. The old gentleman also saw his speedy stallion win his first engagement of the year and received many congratulations as the fortunate possessor of so good a horse.

There was another surprise in the 2:30 trot, when Grateful, after finishing comfortably near to Miss Anne for two heats, cut loose in the third one and defeated the mare without further delay. The judges did not think John Kinney was trying with the gelding, and called him to the stand before the third heat. On receiving his assurance that he would win if possible, they gave him another chance. Charles Nolan of Philadelphia, the owner of Grateful, stated to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the horse had been very sick early in the year, and he did not expect him to do anything before July. When the gray trotted out as the favorite step the first mile in 2:19¾, a new mark for her, it was by no means certain that he could last through a hard race, but Grateful proved to be in better shape than either Mr. Nolan or his trainer imagined. The winner was formerly owned by W. H. Achuff, an other Quaker City turfman, and came here with a record of 2:30, made in 1894. He reduced this to 2:21¼ yesterday, and is sure to get down in the "teens" the next time he scores. Operetta, the young mare from New-Haven, who got a mark of 2:30 at Parkway, caught cold on the short trip to Morrisania and was drawn after the first heat.

When the trio of Brooklyn pacers came out for the sweepstakes that ended the meeting, Newsboy was a strong favorite. He had little trouble in securing the first heat, as Touch Me Not rushed off her stride and fell far back, while Roscoe got so demoralized that he was behind the flag.

The contest was more exciting in the second heat, as Touch Me Not kept steady, and, taking the lead down the hill, shook the dun pacer off, and beat him about four lengths, in 2:14¾. It proved an exhausting effort for the mare, as she made breaks in the next two heats, leaving Newsboy master of the situation in moderate time.

Fleetwood's next important meeting will be in September, as part of the Grand Circuit tournament that commences next month in Michigan. James Butler, the President of the Driving Club, who had two winners during the week in Baron Crisp and Valleau, sails for England this afternoon with his family. He will be absent for about two months, returning in time to see the crack performers when they reach the metropolis. The summaries:

2:18 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $500.

Azmon, b. s., by Azmoor-Ahwaga, by General Benton, (Powers)	1	1	1	
Jettie, bl. m., (Turner)	3	2	3	4
Island Girl, b. m., (Hayden)	2	3	4	
Ashmald, br. m., (Kinney)	7	5	3	
Claymore, b. g., (Sanders)	4	6	7	
Jacksonian, b. g., (Tyson)	8	4	8	
Nomad, br. g., (Fleming)	5	7	6	
Lizzie Lanning, b. m., (Smith)	6	8	6	

Time—2:16¼, 2:15½, 2:15½.

2:30 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $1,000.

Grateful, g. g., by Gen. Wilkes-Oxford Lass, by Mambrino Ledger, (Kimily)	2	1	1	1
Miss Annie, b. m., by Egotist, (Clayton)	1	1	2	2
Frank Medium, b. g., (McDonald)	5	5	3	5
Nelly Bel, bl. m., (Lockwood)	7	3	5	3
Attractive, b. m., (Devy)	4	4	4	4
Clara C., br. m., (Miller)	3	6	dis.	
Molly T., ch. m., (Timmins)	6	dis.		
Creeping Flower, b. m., (Sargeant)	8	dr.		
Operetta, ch. m., (Romick)	8	dr.		

Time—2:19¾, 2:20¾, 2:21¼, 2:21¾, 2:24¾.

Special Race, Pacing.—Sweepstakes, $750.

Newsboy, dun. g., by Brentwood-Lemons, by Dan Allen, (Arthur)	1	2	1	1
Touch Me Not, ch. m., by Pocahontas Sam, (Brooks)	2	1	2	2
Roscoe, b. g., (Devy)	dis.			

Time—2:18½, 2:14¾, 2:18, 2:19½.

CANTERBURY PILGRIM'S OAKS.

Lord Derby's Filly Beat the Prince of Wales's Thais.

LONDON, June 5.—This was the last day of the Epsom Spring meeting, and, next to Derby Day, the most important of the four days' racing, the event of the day being the Oaks Stakes, a race which attracts more spectators of the higher classes and fewer of the lower than any of the great English turf events. The air was cool to-day, and the sun shone brightly.

The race was won by Lord Derby's Canterbury Pilgrim, the favorite, the Prince of Wales's Thais, finishing second. The Oaks Stakes, worth 4,500 sovereigns, is for fillies three years old, each to carry 128 pounds. The nominator of the winner received 400 sovereigns, the owner of the second 300 sovereigns, and the owner of the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes. The distance was about a mile and a half. The summary:

Lord Derby's c. f. Canterbury Pilgrim, by Tristan-Pilgrimage 1
H. R. H., the Prince of Wales's br. f. Thais, by St. Serf-Poetry 2
J. C. Hill's b. f. Proposition, (sister to Euclid,) by Prism, dam by Speculum-Nydia 3

The Duke of Westminster's b. f. Helm, Lord Rosebery's ch. f. Avilion, Lord Ellesmere's b. f. Miss Fraser, Lord Londonderry's ch. f. Nenemoosha, Sir F. Johnstone's ch. f. Meli Melo, Mr. H. McCalmont's ch. f. Amphora, the Galop filly, and Ardvourlie also ran.

The fillies got an excellent start, Avilion, Canterbury Pilgrim, and Miss Fraser making the running from Galop filly, Amphora, and Thais, with Nenemoosha, Helm, and Proposition last. After they had run a quarter of a mile, Galop filly drew to the front, followed by Canterbury Pilgrim and Miss Fraser. Then came Thais and Meli Melo, the others trailing along, with Proposition last. Passing the mile post, Avilion drew up to the quarters of Galop filly. Descending the hill from Tottenham Galop filly was slightly in the lead of Avilion. Then came Canterbury Pilgrim and Thais, in front of Helm. Entering the straight Avilion headed Galop filly, but both were soon beaten, and Thais drew to the front, followed by Canterbury Pilgrim and Proposition. At the distance, Canterbury Pilgrim assumed command, and won easily, by two lengths, and Thais finished a length in front of Proposition. The winner's time was 2.45 3-5.

The betting at the start was 12 to 1 against Canterbury Pilgrim, 13 to 8 against Thais; 14 to 1 against Proposition, 8 to 1 against Helm, 11 to 1 against Avilion, 12 to 1 against Miss Fraser, 14 to 1 against Nenemoosha, 20 to 1 each against Meli Melo and Amphora, 4 to 1 against the Galop filly, and 50 to 1 against Ardvourlie.

To Race at Gravesend To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Sir Francis, 114 pounds; Lustre, 112; Buckwa, 109; Lady Greenway, 106; Paladin, (by Ten Broeck,) 104; Malady, 102; Irish Reel, 100; Titmouse and Castleton, 94 each; Harmony II., 89.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap. One mile and a sixteenth. Patrician, 115 pounds; Dorian, 114; Lake Shore, 112; Ray S., 111; Aurelian, 105; Volley, 104.

THIRD RACE.—The Manhanset Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs. Arbuckle and Lithos, 123 pounds each; St. Bartholomew, Salvado, Scottish Chieftain, Passover, Haphazard, and Prompt, 118 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Patchogue Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Hanwell and Gotham, 115 pounds each; Paladin, (by Hawkstate,) 107; Buckrene and Tom Cromwell, 102 each; Sherlock, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—The Preakness Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth. Margraw and Abuse, 115 pounds each; Intermission, Cassett, and Belle Ami, 110 each; Hamilton II., 106.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Domitor, 108 pounds; Azure, 107; Cumberland and Rifler, 106 each; Favo, Bicycle Girl, Our Johnnie, and Set Fast, 103 each; The Manxman, Arthur K., Tempesta, Her Own, Trade List, Rossiter, Mistral II., and Doomful, 98 each.

Beagle Club's Futurity.

The members of the Field Trial Committee of the National Beagle Club of America held a meeting at the rooms of the American Kennel Club, 55 Liberty Street, yesterday. The members present were James W. Appleton, Chairman; Hermann F. Schellhass, George B. Post, Jr., A. Wright Post, N. A. Baldwin, George Laick, John Bateman, and George W. Rogers. The club will hold its seventh annual field trials at Rockwood during the week beginning Oct. 26.

Bradford S. Turpin of Roxbury, Mass., and Charles Quynn of Frederick, Md., will act as judges. The Futurity Stakes, first introduced by this club, have attracted the interest of all beagle lovers. It is the first Futurity Stake to be run at any field trials.

YALE'S CREW FOR HENLEY.

To Sail To-day on the Steamship Berlin for England.

The Yale crew, which will represent the United States in the great Henley regatta, arrived in this city last night on the 9 o'clock train from New-Haven. The oarsmen were accompanied by a large number of Yale enthusiasts and a great crowd awaited their arrival at the Grand Central Station. The stalwart members of the crew, headed by their indefatigable coach and trainer, "Bill" Cook, picked up their traveling bags in most Democratic fashion and walked to the Murray Hill Hotel, where quarters had been assigned to them.

After registering, they sat down to a light supper consisting of chicken sandwiches and one bottle of ale to each man.

To a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Cook said:

"The crew is the best representative eight that ever left Yale at this season of the year. Of course, it will require careful observation to detect flaws in the work of the men, and I suppose that some changes will be made during the three weeks' preliminary work on the other side. I believe we have a fair chance to win, and I have entire confidence in the ability of the crew to do so. I anticipate that the voyage will benefit the men greatly and will add to their weight. They are all in splendid condition, and the English climate cannot but be of benefit."

Mr. Cook said that no training would be attempted during the voyage, and smiled as he remarked that they could enjoy the utmost possibilities of the bill of fare on board ship.

The crew consists of W. M. Beard, No. 3; F. H. Bailey, No. 5, George Langford, No. 8, stroke; R. H. Treadway, No. 7; J. M. Longacre, No. 6; J. O. Rogers, No. 4; A. Brown, Jr., No. 2; J. H. Simpson, bow; T. L. Clarke, coxswain, and Payne Whitney, G. T. Marsh, and P. P. Mills, substitutes.

They will be accompanied to England by Mr. Cook, coach, J. H. de Sebour, manager of the crew and President of the Yale Navy, and J. S. Wheelwright, assistant manager.

The crew will breakfast at 7:30 this morning. This is the bill of fare which Mr. Cook has ordered: Strawberries, sliced oranges, oatmeal with cream, beefsteak, scrambled eggs and bacon, Bermuda potatoes hashed with cream, weak coffee, and dry toast. They will leave the Murray Hill Hotel at 8:30 A. M., in two four-in-hand coaches provided by General Manager Washington, and, proceeding to the Murray Hill, will drive directly to the American Line Steamship docks, where they will go on board the steamship Berlin.

William C. Whitney was among the throng which awaited the coming of the crew at the Murray Hill Hotel last evening, and among the enthusiasts was Dr. "Josh" Hartwell of Yale football fame.

Mr. Cook said the distance to be rowed at Henley was one mile and 500 yards and that it would be simply a "sprint" for the crew.

KNICKERBOCKER YACHTS TO RACE.

Forty Entries for the Annual Regatta of the Club To-day.

The annual regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club will be sailed to-day. Forty yachts have entered in the twelve classes, and some lively contests are promised. The chief interest will be centred in the races for thirty-footers and half-raters. Three of the new thirties are entered, the Vaquero, Wawa, and Hera. In the half-rater class will be the Willada, Olita, Question, Hope, and Ulmec. The start will be made off the clubhouse at College Point at 11 o'clock. The following are the entries:

Special Class, Sloops 51 Feet and Over.—Arrow, Edward Oliver, Whileaway, F. H. Boynton; Active, John F. Phillips. Forty-three-Foot Class—Gipsy, L. H. Shanks; Gurnard, Louis H. Zocher; Gladys, Edward Place. Thirty-six-foot Class—Mignon, Joseph Fournier; Bel Ami, Daniel Noble; Tempus, J. D. Billard; Yolande, A. E. & W. H. Kuper; Edith, George H. Cooper. Thirty-Foot Class—Herbert R., Arthur E. Williamson; Typhoon, Henry Bullwinkle. Twenty-five-Foot Class—Gem, C. L. Strothmeyer; Doris, the Rev. W. Everett Johnson.

Cabin Cats, Thirty-Foot Class.—Molly Bawn, Frank M. Brown; Leisure, F. B. Myrick; Oconee, C. T. Pierce; Frolic, F. Gauss. Twenty-five Foot Class—Weasel, T. E. Ferris; Atche, E. A. Fairchild; Nau, Vice Commodore C. G. Davis; Soubrette, Box Cruger; Jonquil, H. W. Warner; Mecca, H. D. Downs; Mary II., William E. Ellsworth; Dolphin, George H. Montrose.

Open Cats, Thirty-Foot Class—J. I. M., J. I. Merritt; Violet Godfrey, A. S. Wiers.

Special Class, Thirty-Foot Sloops—Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea; Wawa, James Stillman; Hera, Ralph M. Ellis.

Special Twenty-one-Foot Class—Hourl, E. Burton Hart, Jr.; Celia, C. A. Gould.

Half-Raters—Willada, W. G. Newman; Olita, Commodore H. C. Rouse; Question, O. D. Huntington; Hope, Arthur Iselin; Ulmec, W. W. Howard.

Schooners, Sixty-five-Foot Class—Gabrielle, John G. Huntington; Vanitas, Dr. W. H. Bates.

FOR THE ADAMS CUPS.

Sloops and Catboats of the Atlantic Club to Race.

The first race for the handsome silver cups given by Vice Commodore Fred T. Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be sailed this afternoon. The yachts will sail over the courses laid in the upper bay, in full view of all in the clubhouse.

The sloop prize is worth $200, and the catboat prize $100. All the sloops will race in one class, and the catboats in another. These cups have to be won twice, and the second race will be sailed next Saturday. The club to-day will give a silver cup to the winner in each class, and each lady sailing on a winning yacht will be given a handsome souvenir. The start will be at 3 o'clock. Following are the entries:

Sloops—H. B. Shaen's Wabasso, George E. Brighton's Penguin, Stephen Lorne's Swannanoa, James Weir, Jr.'s, Tigress, E. J. Bergen's Chispa, J. F. Hitchcock's Cygnet, J. Montgomery Strong's Choctaw, and J. H. Cromwell's Sultan.

Cabin Catboats—C. H. Lary's Streak, H. S. Jewell's Squaw, E. J. Bergen's Ethel, John Sawyer, Jr.'s, Arrow, J. C. McEvitt's Tabitha, and C. T. Pierce's Oconee.

Mainsail Yachts, Open—F. M. Randall's Presto and F. M. Randall's Step Lively.

In the evening there will be a concert in the clubhouse from 7 till 8 o'clock, and an entertainment will follow. This entertainment will be given by Mrs. Willis Lee Sawyer and her friends. Afterward there will be dancing.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 5.—Passed East—Steam yachts Halcyon, Edward C. Potter; Talisman, J. E. Thomas; Vision, F. H. Benedict; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Tolnette, R. D. Evans; Allegra, Charles M. Pratt, and Countess, Frederick Gerken. Schooner yachts Intrepid, G. P. Knapp, and Avalon, Francis L. Leland.

Left Here for the Eastward—Schooner yachts Orithyia, Frederick Lee, and Viator, A. J. Morgan. Cutter yacht Liris, Clifford B. Hendricks.

Passed West—Stem yacht Katrina, Henry F. Noyes, and cutter yacht Carita, F. E. Barnes.

The schooner yacht Meteor, Alfred Peats, arrived here this afternoon from New-York and went into commission. The steam yacht Fra Diavolo, Alexander Herrmann, was launched this afternoon from Piepgras's yard, after making repairs to the condenser.

The thirty-raters Hera, R. N. Ellis, and Mai, Mr. Jennings, were launched this afternoon.

Shifting Ballast on the Niagara.

LONDON, June 5.—The Field will to-morrow publish a letter from the Council of the Yacht Racing Association to Mr. Howard Gould, inquiring if the yacht Niagara is fitted with tanks that are capable of being used for shifting ballast. The letter expresses the Council's belief that the tanks are not used for that purpose, but suggests an alteration to prevent their possible use in this manner. The Field says it learns that Mr. Gould replied to the letter expressing himself as willing to adopt the suggestion of the Council. Mr. Gould has written to The Field with reference to an article published on May 30, denying that the tanks were used for the purpose of shifting the Niagara's ballast, and showing that they could not be advantageously used for that purpose.

Bits of Yachting News.

—Commenting upon the race of the Meteor, the London Times said that the display made by her justifies the opinion that she is far away the fastest large cutter ever seen in British waters. It adds that she is a great triumph for her designer. She is unquestionably a phenomenal vessel in light weather, and there is no reason why she should not acquit herself well in a smart blow. Her sail plan perhaps eclipses that of the last Valkyrie, yet she showed sufficient stability to carry such a cloud of canvas. The Times remarks that her triumph was all the greater, as her sails have not yet been stretched and her new gear is still working stiffly.

—The Canarsie Yacht Club, at Sands Point, Jamaica Bay, will formally open its season this afternoon. After the flag has been hoisted the yachts will be reviewed by Commodore Herx, after which there will be an informal sail to Rockaway Inlet.

—The New-York Yacht Club Station No. 5, at Shelter Island, will go in commission on June 15. A new float has been put in position, and when floated was christened with a bottle of beer.

—The sloop yacht Cymbra, which is being built by Charles Seabury & Co. for A. Mackentire, will be launched next week. Cymbra is 30 feet on the water line and 45 feet over all.

—Rigby, at Canarsie, is building another half-rater. The new boat is 23 feet over all, 14 feet on the water line, and will carry 256 square feet of canvas. It will weigh 200 pounds.

—James S. Watson, owner of the steam yacht Algonquin, has purchased the schooner Lasca from John E. Brooks. Mr. Brooks is going to have an auxiliary yacht built.

A NEW JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.

Jobbers of American Watches Proposing to Unite for Protection.

BOSTON, June 5.—A plan has been drawn up for the formation of a new association of jobbers of American watches by Elihu Root, the New-York lawyer, who has had considerable experience in matters of that kind, and it will be submitted to a convention of representative men in the business some time this month or next in New-York City.

The plan, in brief, provides for an agreement between the association to be formed and the manufacturers with a rebate system, the discount thus allowed being payable to the individual jobber through the Treasurer of the association on affidavit that price lists have been adhered to. Members of the association, provided the manufacturers accept the agreement, are to be thus favored above outsiders, and the jobbers are to give the preference in handling goods to manufacturers who thus cater to the combine for their mutual advantage.

A. V. Huyler and E. S. Smith of New-York are the authorities of a circular sent out from the Organization Committee to Boston jobbers yesterday. Of the score or more handlers of watches in jobbing lots in this city nearly all have signed this call.

OREGON ELECTION YET IN DOUBT.

Returns Indicate the Election of a Republican and a Populist.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 5.—Ellis (Rep.) has gained a lead of 102 over Quinn (Pop.,) in the Second District Congressional fight. The fight in both the First and Second Districts is so close that nothing short of a contest will decide who is elected.

The latest figures obtained give 61 Republican members of the Legislature out of 90.

Thomas H. Tongue, (Rep.,) candidate for Congress in the First District, is 67 behind. There is one precinct, supposed to be Populistic, in Klamath County which has not been heard from which gives 35 to 45 for the Populistic candidate. At the Republican State Central Committee headquarters the claim is made that Ellis was elected to Congress by 200 plurality. With six precincts not counted in this county, the vote in the Second District stands: Quinn, (Pop.,) 11,057; Ellis, (Rep.,) 11,087.

The figures in the First District are: Vanderburg, (Pop.,) 19,072; Tongue, (Rep.,) 18,874.

POLICEMAN M'MORROW THE MAN.

Was Referred to by Mr. Roosevelt as Having Paid for Appointment.

At the Police Board meeting on Wednesday President Roosevelt, talking to Commissioner Parker, said that his objection to delaying promotions was that it gave rise to talk of corruption. He spoke of a case where a patrolman paid $200 to some one to secure his appointment. The man was appointed, he said, and is now on the force.

The name of the policeman was mentioned, but it did not become public until yesterday. He is Charles McMorrow of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. The Commissioner was seen about the matter, but refused to discuss the subject except to admit that Policeman McMorrow was the man of whom he spoke. The Commissioner, when he heard of the charge some days ago, had McMorrow before him, but did not learn the identity of the person who received the money.

Justice Davenport Appoints Clerks.

Civil Justice Davenport of the new Thirteenth Judicial District Civil Court has appointed Adolphe Du Mahaut of 231 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street as clerk and Robert Andrews of 1,577 Madison Avenue as deputy clerk of his court. Each will receive a salary of $3,000 a year. Mr. Andrews is a brother of Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews. The court will be located at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, in the rooms now partially occupied by the Minqua Club, the Tammany organization of the Twenty-third Assembly District. The first session will be held Monday.

Columbia Grammar School Prizes.

The one hundred and thirty-second year of Columbia Grammar School was closed yesterday, when honors and prizes were announced informally, as usual, to the pupils in the school building, at 34 East Fifty-first Street, by the Principal, B. H. Campbell. Among the graduates Harry Hull St. Clair, Jr., stood at the head of the Classical Department and Walter Preston Briggs at the head of the Scientific Department. Prizes were awarded as follows to the members of the several classes: French, H. H. St. Clair, Jr. and Armando Manara; German, William Bishop Clarke; declamation, George Young Bauchle; English composition, John Erskine; French composition, William Jay Gaynor; German composition, William S. Gartner; Morse Prize for best story in 500 words, Walter H. Grace; drawing, J. André Smith; Bookkeeping, Carl T. Tiedemann; Penmanship, Gilbert Knox Haight; Gymnastics, gold medal, Delaplaine M. Smallwood; silver medals, Leonard A. Cohn, Henry W. Moeller and Otto Carl Pickhardt. St. Clair and Briggs received deserved mention in German, Clarke in French, and Gartner in French and bookkeeping.

Track Walker Killed in the Tunnel.

Patrick Driscoll, a track walker, twenty-four years old, employed by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was struck by a south-bound train while walking in the tunnel at Seventy-second Street and Park Avenue yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. His body was removed to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. He lived, with his wife, in One Hundred and Eighth Street, near Second Avenue.

Staten Island Town Primaries.

The Richmond County Democratic General Committee held a meeting in Irving Hall, New-Brighton, S. I., Thursday night and designated Thursday evening for holding town primaries. The County Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention will be held at the German Club rooms, 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, June 15.

The World's Best Natural Aperient

Hunyadi János

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

RIGHT ONCE IN FIVE

RECORDER GOFF REVERSED AGAIN BY APPELLATE DIVISION.

Cassata, Convicted of Manslaughter, to Have a New Trial—The Charge as to Burden of Proof Against the Settled Rule of Law—Instructions Tending to Bias the Jury—Conviction Against Weight of Evidence.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down an opinion reversing the finding of the lower court in the case of Francesco Cassata, convicted before Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions, of manslaughter in the first degree and sentenced to nineteen years' imprisonment. The reversal secures to the prisoner a new trial. This is the fourth time the Appellate Division has reversed the Recorder. It has sustained him once.

Cassata, a barber at Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue, on Feb. 4, 1895, shot and killed Francisco Barcia, a butcher, in Elizabeth Street, near Houston, with whom he had been at enmity for some months. He pleaded self-defense, and the evidence showed that Barcia had a loaded revolver in his pocket when he was shot. Two witnesses at the trial swore that he made a motion as if to draw the weapon before Cassata fired the fatal shot.

The chief points made in the brief on the appeal are accusations against Recorder Goff for bias and vindictiveness. William F. Howe defended Cassata, and in his argument before the Appellate Division he said: "Never in my many years of experience at the criminal bar have I seen such a determination from the beginning, such an absolute desire on the part of the Court to secure a conviction. The charge was unfair and the evidence was willfully misstated by the trial Judge. In effect, the Recorder told the jury the rule of law as to self-defense, and then charged that there was no evidence to support the defendant's belief as to his danger."

The opinion, written by Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, is concurred in by Justices Van Brunt, Barrett, Rumsey, and Ingraham. It reviews the evidence and says:

It was conceded that the defendant shot and killed the deceased, and the trial was mainly concerned with the plea of self-defense. In this, besides his own evidence, the defendant is supported by six other Italians, who, while differing in detail as to the occurrence, agree upon the point that the deceased was the aggressor. * * *

The failure of the prosecution to produce any witnesses to show what took place immediately preceding the shooting left the question as to whether it was or was not done in self-defense to be determined by the jury from the version given by the defendant and his six witnesses. Unless they were entirely unreliable and unworthy of belief, or their testimony on its face bore the inherent marks of improbability, there was seemingly a preponderance of evidence to support the plea of self-defense. * * *

According to the testimony of these witnesses, which is uncontradicted, it would appear that the defendant, while standing upon a public street, was suddenly accosted by the deceased, who, with a razor, in a case or partly open, approached him in a threatening manner, and, after spitting in his face, told him in effect that he intended to take his life; that the deceased was a stranger to the prisoner, and that the latter believed that this unprovoked attack was the carrying out of a threat which had been made by one Dorse, with whom the prisoner had had a quarrel that morning, and who likewise threatened that he would compass the prisoner's death. * * *

The great preponderance of evidence seemingly supported the defendant's version, that he endeavored to avert a quarrel, and, upon failing in this attempt, to find a means of escape, he in self-defense fired the first shot, and upon then running and being pursued by the deceased, he turned, actuated by the same motive of protecting his life, and fired the second time.

While the Court considered that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, the opinion states that as the jury is the ultimate tribunal for the determination of questions of fact, it does not set it aside on that ground. It holds, however, that where the defense was so strongly supported and the question of guilt so close, errors in charge or rulings could not be considered harmless. Extracts from the Recorder's charge are quoted, which, the opinion states, could not have failed to impress the jury with the Court's view that the defense was shallow, suspicious, and unreliable. The opinion continues:

But passing from the facts to the law, in speaking of reasonable doubt, the learned trial Judge said: "You must hold the scales fairly and evenly, and you must bear in mind that, of the two men engaged in that transaction, one of them speaks for himself, while the other's voice is stilled in death; that that death was caused by this defendant, and that it is for this defendant to show and to satisfy you beyond a reasonable doubt, that the act was justifiable, under the rules of law which you have heard." * * *

It is a settled rule of law that the burden of proof in a criminal case never shifts, and the people are bound to make out a case against the prisoner beyond a reasonable doubt. * * *

Without discussing the other exceptions relied upon, we think, upon an examination of the entire record, that the defendant is entitled to a new trial, and the judgment of conviction is accordingly reversed and a new trial ordered.

This is the fifth of the Recorder's rulings that have been taken to the Appellate Division. In the matter of William D. Fox, convicted of selling oleomargarine, the court sustained the Recorder. The conviction of Abraham S. Friedlander, for receiving stolen property, was reversed because the learned Judge did not give the jury complete instruction and refused to instruct them that the proof of previous good character was a legal defense. The conviction of Dennis Mullens was reversed. William J. Karisice, convicted of deserting his wife, was set free because, "although there was little doubt of his guilt, he was deprived, by the shutting out of competent evidence, of his legal rights."

FRESH-AIR WORK FOR CHILDREN.

Appeal by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is preparing for a busy Summer, and its homes at West Coney Island are in readiness for the reception of convalescent children, mothers, and young girls for periods of two weeks each.

In order to raise the standard of its fresh-air work, the Association will employ a kindergartner and a trained nurse, and will have an instructress in the department of home keeping. For the latter department, in which simple lessons on the nutritive value of foods will be given, a fund has been started by the grocers of the city. This fund is called the "Grocers' Special Fund," and among those who have contributed are Clark, Chapin & Bushnell of 177 Duane Street, Frank Feldhusen, B. F. Haviland, R. C. Hewitt, S. B. Reynolds, Herman Wiebke, Charles Bockelmann, Mathew Maas, John C. Garbade, and August Lutjens.

The ocean parties form a most important feature of the work of the Association, providing a sail, a bath, and a wholesome lunch for many a hard-working woman, who otherwise would not know what it was to enjoy any break in her monotonous life.

As many people are preparing to leave the city, the Association makes an appeal at this time in behalf of the children of the poor. Good bathing suits are needed at the homes, and also other clothes. Pictures and illustrated magazines are a great boon, and many are needed to keep up the supply for the season. Such articles will be called for if a card is sent to William H. Tolman, General Agent, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Each Has Gubernatorial Candidate.

The John Stiehling Association of the Eighth Assembly District has indorsed Controller Roberts for Governor. The Roscoe Conkling Republican Club of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District has performed the same service for Senator Lexow.

Young Girl Accused of Theft.

A twelve-year-old girl was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of picking pockets. Mrs. Anna Juno, the complainant, said that she was standing in front of a pushcart Thursday night, when she felt some one pull at her skirt, and turned around in time to see the prisoner drop something and run. The girl was caught by a policeman, and in the gutter was found Mrs. Juno's handkerchief, with $0.15 tied in the corner. The pushcart man also identified the girl, who gave her name as Rose Carara. She was held for trial and remanded to the care of the Gerry society. An agent of that society declared that the girl had been previously arrested on a similar charge.

JAPAN FRIENDLY TO AMERICA.

Significant Speech by the Newly Appointed Minister to Washington.

TOKIO, Japan, May 20.—Hoshi Toru, the newly appointed Japanese representative to the United States, has just made a speech to his constituents, in which these words occur:

"The first country that showed herself ready to grant us a treaty on terms of equality in lieu of the unequal treaty that has been in operation was the United States. Thus, that America has shown herself eminently friendly to Japan is unquestionable. It is further undeniable that she has always treated us with perfect fairness. It will be my duty as Japanese representative in Washington to show to Americans the sentiment entertained by Japan toward them."

The announcement that Russia and Japan had arrived at an entente with regard to the preservation of order in Corea proves to have been premature. No definite understanding has yet been reached. The points under discussion are these:

First—The return of the King to his own palace, his continued residence in the Russian Legation having become ridiculous side by side with any pretense of independent sovereignty.

Second—The stationing of foreign troops in the Corean capital, which involves, of course, the withdrawal or continued presence of one or both of the forces, Russian and Japanese, now quartered there.

Third—The disposal of the line of telegraph between Seoul and Fusan.

During the fifteen months ended with March of the current year, the number of commercial and industrial enterprises initiated or reorganized with increased capital in Japan was 747, and the aggregate capital involved was 629,000,000 yen. Many of these companies will not reach the stage of practical working, but under any circumstances they indicate a condition of great activity.

More than two-thirds of the new projects are in the field of banking and railway construction. Next in importance come exchange and insurance business and cotton spinning. There are also tolerably extensive programmes of muslin weaving, silk and wool spinning and weaving, railway rolling stock and electrical plant, manufactures and shipping.

The silk and tea producing districts of Japan have been visited by heavy frosts, a most unprecedented phenomenon in the month of May, and the result is reported to have impaired the mulberry trees and tea plants to the extent of some 30 or 40 per cent. of their average yield.

WATERMELONS ARE HERE AGAIN.

Will Not Be So Plentiful This Year, but They May Be as Cheap.

The watermelon is here again, but still in small quantities. It will soon arrive, however, in larger quantities, by the carload and trainload, from Georgia, and also from South Carolina, and while the supply will be smaller than it was last year the fruit will be just as cheap. A large fruit commission merchant said yesterday:

"The supply of melons from Georgia this year will be considerably below that of last year. There are two reasons for this. One is that prices obtained for melons here have not been satisfactory to the growers. They were too low. Another reason was, that the price of cotton was advanced last year, and many planters decided to plant cotton instead of watermelons, imagining that there would be more money for them in that. But as prices of cotton have come down again, it is a question whether those planters will be gainers by the change of crops.

"About how much less will be the production of melons in Georgia this year? That is rather a difficult question to answer just at present, but I think the decrease will be fully twenty per cent. There does not, however, seem to be any design or desire on the part of receivers to take advantage of the shorter crop, and charge higher prices. There would be no sense in that, as they know that money is scarce among the masses, for many people would forego melons and eat peaches instead, and if peaches are dear they will economize, and then both receivers and shippers will be losers in the end. From present appearances watermelons will be just as cheap as they were last year."

Strawberries from the South are nearly out of the market now, and the more northerly varities are coming in. South New-Jersey strawberries, and also strawberries from up the Hudson, in good shape and unaffected by the early drought, are arriving in considerable quantities, and are selling at fair prices. Blackberries and huckleberries are no longer luxuries. There are some peaches in the market, but mostly poor in quality.

LOOKING AFTER ITS INTEREST.

Johns Hopkins University and Its Baltimore and Ohio Stock.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—The Johns Hopkins University Trustees have been wide awake to the university's interests since Dr. Gilman resigned the Presidency in favor of the New-York School Superintendency. In addition to raising $200,000 to increase the intellectual attractions of the university, the Trustees met to-day and took steps for the further protection of their charge.

The Johns Hopkins University is the owner of $1,100,000 of first preferred stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The certificates expressly stipulate that 6 per cent. interest is guaranteed out of the gross earnings by Williams & Woodward. Since the road went into the hands of receivers the statement has been made that other holders would resist the payment of the preferred claim. It

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—The Mikado—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:00. Matinée.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:00.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Chimes of Normandy—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. St. Louis—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	60	60	65
6 A. M.	60	60	65
9 A. M.	62	70	70
12 M.	66	74	78
4 P. M.	69	76	78
6 P. M.	67	74	78
9 P. M.	66	72	74
12 P. M.	69	67	72

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 72.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 69.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 65.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 65.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, with southerly winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NOT THE ALTERNATIVE.

Mr. SETH LOW, in submitting to the Rapid Transit Commission his resignation as a member of that body, says: "The recent decision of the Appellate Court makes construction work under the present law impossible. It merely remains in the power of the commission, under existing circumstances, to do what may be possible to increase the rapid-transit facilities of the city by some enlargement of the elevated railway system." If this were in fact the only alternative, Mr. Low would be justified in refusing to waste any more time with the business, and none of the Commissioners could be blamed for resigning.

But the "decision of the Appellate Court" is not a judicial decision and does not affect the validity of the rapid-transit law or impair the powers of the commission, nor does it relieve the commission of the duty, imposed by the law and by a vote of the people, of constructing rapid-transit railroads for the city. In refusing to confirm the report of its own Commissioners in favor of constructing and operating the railroads as already planned the court put its decision on the ground that the cost was too uncertain and would be so great as to trench upon the debt limit of the city and impair its credit. In short, it upset all that had been done and disappointed the hopes of the city on a matter of practical judgment which had been much more thoroughly considered by men far more competent to deal with it than the Supreme Court Judges. It was within its power under the law and doubtless within its duty, as the Judges regarded it, to set aside the work of experts by a decision which as to the particular subject was quite inexpert. But this really disposed only of the plan of constructing an underground road with four tracks on a level through lower Broadway without the consent of the owners of half the property along the route—a confessedly difficult and costly undertaking.

Simultaneously with Mr. Low's letter of resignation appeared at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission a committee of the Manhattan Railway Company with proposals for "some enlargement of the elevated railway system," with which Mr. Low naturally and properly wished to have nothing to do. These proposals, as outlined at the meeting and to be submitted in writing next week, have a very familiar look. They are substantially the same as those brought forward by the Manhattan Company three years ago when the first Rapid Transit Commission under the act of 1891 had failed, after two years' labor, to dispose of a franchise to a responsible bona-fide bidder under the law as it then was.

The Manhattan Company tried to take advantage of the situation then to get all it wanted without rendering any adequate compensation for the further use of streets and the increase of its privileges. The commission insisted upon getting some justice for the city by making it a condition that the company should agree to pay 5 per cent. of the net receipts from its whole system. The company refused to come to any reasonable terms and lost its opportunity. Then the law was changed so as to provide for submitting the question of municipal construction to a vote of the people and for carrying out that plan under the new commission then created if the vote should be in the affirmative. The alternative of disposing of the franchise to any corporation was to be disposed of by the same vote.

After the vote had been declared and the new commission had entered upon its work for municipal construction, the law with reference to extensions of existing lines was modified so as to make the concurrence of six members of the commission necessary to authorize them and make the requirement of an annual rental, to be prescribed by the board, obligatory.

The Manhattan Company has been insidiously working against rapid transit and waiting some new opportunity all this time. The decision of the Appellate Division is seized upon as another defeat of the people and another chance for the corporation. But its scheme is not the only alternative now. The Rapid Transit Commission has not exhausted its powers and it has not accomplished its duty under the law. It is required to "construct" a municipal system. It is authorized to permit the extension of the Manhattan system. To use in the way proposed the authority which the law leaves to its discretion would make still more difficult and probably impossible the performance of the duty which the law makes mandatory. "Under existing circumstances" its first duty is to refuse any enlargement of the elevated railway system and devote itself to modifying its routes and plans for a municipal rapid-transit system:

THE ST. PAUL'S RECORD.

The fact that the American-built liner St. Paul has beaten the record from Southampton to New-York is a legitimate subject of National pride. Every American who does not know from personal recollection knows from hearsay that in the age of wood and canvas American ships had the advantage in the competition for the commerce of the world. They were the swiftest carriers of the seas, and their superiority was recognized in the charges they were able to make for carrying.

When wood and canvas were succeeded by iron and coal, it was reasonable to expect that the same National qualities that had given us an advantage under the old order would give us an advantage under the new. So they would have done if the change from the old order to the new had not been synchronous with the civil war that drove American commerce to seek shelter under foreign flags and thus destroyed our wooden fleet. But this loss would have been speedily repaired if our obsolete navigation laws and our prohibitory tariff, itself a legacy of the war, had not combined to prevent American shipbuilders from regaining the position from which they had thus been driven.

JOHN ROACH and other American shipbuilders were misguided enough to agitate for the maintenance of the tariff laws and of the navigation laws. Under this double protection they built ships that they could neither sail nor sell in competition with those of other nations. It was only when a breach was made in the Chinese wall and, by way of avowed exception, Americans were allowed to buy two ships abroad that American shipbuilders had a chance to show what they could do.

The record voyage of the St. Paul shows what they can do. She has beaten the time of the two ships that were allowed to be bought as models, and it seems likely that she has beaten the rate of speed attained by any British-built steamers afloat except the two cracks of the Cunard Line. The moral of this performance is so plain that he who runs can read it. The same qualities that made the American merchant marine of forty years ago the wonder of the world still survive, though they have been so largely diverted from their old channel. The arts of shipbuilding and of seamanship are latent only and not dead. The American marine, though not a thing of the present, is a thing of the future as well as of the past. "Give her but room, and do not bind her when she sleeps," and the spirit of enterprise that once carried the American flag to the front of the international race will carry it there again. Instead of designing crack yachts for victory in toy contests, the talent of our Herreshoffs would be devoted to producing ships that will once more command the preference in all ports.

THE POLICE BOARD TROUBLE.

The public has not yet been allowed to understand the exact cause of the unfortunate dead-lock in the Police Board over promotions, and it is about time the matter was cleared up. The attitude of this "reform board," which started off with so much promise of harmony in all good work, is anything but gratifying, and there should be some means of having personal motives subordinated to the claims of the public service.

It appears that three Commissioners are in favor of promoting Capts. BROOKS and MCCULLAGH, who have been Acting Inspectors for about a year, to the regular grade of Inspector, and Commissioner PARKER objects. The promotions cannot be made without a unanimous vote unless recommended by the Chief of Police, and Chief CONLIN will not make the recommendation. Commissioner PARKER says he has good reasons for opposing the promotion of BROOKS and MCCULLAGH, but the other Commissioners say the reasons, so far as known to them, are not good, and they will agree to no other promotions until these are disposed of. What PARKER'S "reasons" are the public has not been told, and it has a right to know if he is going to insist upon holding up the public business of an important department. He is accused of political motives and he charges his colleagues with political designs, which only gives the case a worse aspect.

Commissioner PARKER refuses to explain or to budge from his position, and it is understood that he has refused to resign and has practically defied the Mayor to remove him. He can only be removed upon charges and after a hearing, and then only with the approval of the Governor. There is talk of taking such proceedings upon charges which have nothing to do with the actual reason for wishing to get Mr. PARKER off the board where he is said to be an obstructionist. These proceedings are not likely to succeed unless there is something more against him than has yet appeared. He will be entitled to a trial before the Mayor and the case will be reviewable in the courts, and Mr. PARKER does not seem to be the kind of man to be got rid of simply because he is not wanted.

He will not, however, put himself in a very favorable light before the public if he continues to "hold up" promotions without giving some valid reason and to keep the Police Board in a dead-lock, to the injury of the efficiency of the department and the discipline of the force. He may show how unwise the present law is and how foolish the Mayor was to appoint him as the representative of an "organization," but he cannot get any credit from a public service of that kind.

GOOD CURRENCY AND PLENTY OF IT.

No one can believe more strongly than we in the absolute need of the gold standard. THE TIMES has steadily done all in its power to bring the opinion of the country to an understanding of this need from the moment, now a generation ago, that the legal-tender notes of the Government began to spread their subtile influence in obscuring this need. It opposed the repeal of the law by which these notes were at first made exchangeable for interest-bearing bonds, and it has never ceased to urge the restoration of that right. It is plain enough now that had that right not been repudiated, the cost of the war would have been far less than it was, that the war debt would have been raised with far less burden to the resources of the country, and that we should have got back to specie payments without the terrible strain to which we were subjected. The Government currency would have been kept substantially at par, and while the interest-bearing debt might have been increased—though that is not certain—it would have been insignificant compared to the enormous loss that was veiled by the depreciation of the notes.

But it is by no means enough for the progress, development, and prosperity of the country that, by firm adherence to the gold standard, the currency should be kept of uniform and constant value. There should also be sure provision for all the currency of this sort that can be used. Nor is there in reality any practical difficulty in providing all that can be used without serious risk of excess. All that is required is that the currency not in profitable use shall be immediately and at all times redeemed. As an example of what we mean, take the Suffolk bank system of New-England, under which all notes of New-England banks were received by the Suffolk Bank and redeemed or sent for redemption to the banks issuing them. So simple, complete, and automatic was this system that the entire bank circulation of New-England in 1858—$40,000,000—was but one-tenth of the redemption by the bank in that year, which amounted to $400,000,000. In effect every note was redeemed once in about thirty days; every note practically did work in exchanges of ten times its face value. There was no excess of issue, because so soon as the note was not profitably employed in the hands of the holder it went back to the issuing bank. Nor was there any serious lack of currency, for so soon as the notes could profitably be used they were again got from the bank.

Our present paper currency consists, in round numbers, of three-fourths legal-tender notes and silver certificates and one-fourth bank notes. The curse of this currency is double. There is doubt as to its absolute regulation by the gold standard, and it is rigid. At times it is far too much for the needs of the country. At other times it is too little. It has no relation to business and cannot be adapted to it. And that would always be true of any fixed currency, and particularly true of currency fixed by law. Congress can no more tell how much currency business requires than it can tell how much land should be planted to potatoes or how much iron should be mined. Any farmer or any iron miner would regard as sheer lunacy the giving of such powers to Congress, and yet the power to fix the volume of the currency is infinitely more important and its use is sure to be infinitely more mischievous. In the fight for the gold standard this must not be forgotten. Congress can and should fix the standard, and then it should provide for the issue of all the currency that can be kept constantly redeemed according to that standard, whether it be much or little. To do this it is not necessary to withdraw all the Government notes; it is enough to make sure that they can be turned into gold on demand, and there is undoubtedly a low maximum amount which might safely be left in circulation. It is folly to propose a purely gold currency or to give the notion that that is the alternative to the withdrawal of Government paper. The real alternative which the country should have is an elastic bank currency based on gold and redeemable and redeemed, when not in use, in gold.

THE PRICE OF TARIFF REVISION.

The Republican Party was unable to pass the McKinley bill in 1890 until it had conciliated the Republican Silver Senators by means of the Sherman Silver Purchase act. As Mr. TELLER said in the Senate on April 29:

"We had in this body a majority for free coinage, and we who were in favor of a tariff bill were in favor of a free-coinage bill if we could get it, and if we could not get it we wanted something that would come near to it. We did not believe that we could use the tariff bill to secure free coinage. We had in the White House a President who had said to numerous members of this body that if a free-coinage bill came to him he would veto it. We did not believe the Executive would sign a bill if it had a free-coinage measure attached, although it might be a tariff bill that suited him. We knew then that if we put the free-coinage bill upon the tariff bill the free-coinage bill and the tariff bill both alike would be lost. But we determined that we would put the free-coinage bill upon the tariff bill, which we knew we could do. That we said we would do. That is why the Republicans on this side who had been opposed to free coinage yielded, not to free coinage, but to what they thought was a lesser evil, what they thought would answer the purpose of satisfying the Silver Republicans and secure their votes. Mr. President, that is the unvarnished fact."

We have recently said that with MCKINLEY in the Presidential office the Republican Party would be most positively committed to a revision of the tariff, and that it would not be possible to procure this revision without obtaining the votes of Republican Silver Senators by passing at the same time a bill designed at least to undermine the gold standard in the interest of silver. The Sandusky (Ohio) Register, referring to our remarks, cannot understand how tariff revision will involve dangerous silver legislation. Undoubtedly, it says, the Republicans will revise the tariff. "That is conceded by everybody." But why should revision be accompanied by silver legislation?

What was the situation in 1890? What was the price paid then for the votes of the Republican Silver Senators in support of the McKinley bill? The pernicious Silver Purchase act. Does not our contemporary see that without the assistance of the Republican Silver Senators no Tariff bill can be passed in 1897 or 1898? Are they in a mood to exact for their votes anything less than was granted six years ago? No; they demand something more. If the Republican Party shall be successful, will it forego all tariff legislation in the next Congress because it will be impossible to procure it without satisfying the Silver Senators? Senator MANTLE'S paper, The Butte (Mon.) Inter Mountain, a Republican journal, republished a few days ago one of our editorial articles relating to Mr. MCKINLEY'S silver record, the silver price which was paid for the Tariff bill in 1890, and the price which would be demanded again if similar tariff legislation should be proposed. Its comment was:

"THE TIMES article should be read and studied by all free coinage men. It shows in what party the hope of free coinage lies."

We direct the attention of our contemporary in Sandusky to the following from The Denver Republican:

"It may be accepted as absolutely certain that the Silver Senators from the West will hold the balance of power as between the high and the low tariff forces in the Senate, and will refuse positively to cast their votes for any protective tariff law until a bill for the free and unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver is first passed by both houses and signed by the President."

How much will the Silver Republicans demand? How much would the Republicans in Congress pay for a tariff bill if they should be successful in November? Would they give their Silver men another Bullion Purchase act, and, if that should not be enough, would they give more for the votes without which they could pass no tariff bill? Would Mr. MCKINLEY, who has voted for the free coinage of silver and who denounced two years ago those who voted for the repeal of the Silver Purchase act, saying that they "struck silver down"—would he veto any silver bill which might be passed as the price of tariff revision?

THE SCULPTORS' PROTEST.

The protest signed by the President of the National Sculpture Society against the barbarous procedures of Gen. DODGE and the committee of the Army of the Tennessee is not less dignified for being extremely pointed. It is, in fact, unanswerable, and that may be the reason why Gen. DODGE and his committee have not attempted any reply to the chorus of indignation which has preceded it and which spontaneously broke out on the announcement of their award. Some volunteer apologists of theirs have undertaken their defense and have been so mauled that it is no wonder the committee has not come forward in its own defense.

Indeed, its members have left themselves nothing whatever to say. Suppose, to put their action on a higher ground than can really be maintained for it, suppose they had determined to award the statue to the best likeness in bronze of Gen. SHERMAN and of one of his horses, that that was their notion of an equestrian statue, and that upon that point they considered themselves, in conjunction with the General's family, the best possible judges. In that case, why should they have asked the advice of anybody else? If they had not asked the advice of experts in sculpture and had not pretended that they were going to, they would have had the usual collection of models from unemployed sculptors, of whom each one would have had in view as his chief object to meet the ignorant views of the committee. They would probably not have been troubled at all with the models of Messrs. BARTLETT and NIEHAUS if they had not promised to consult experts. But when they had made this promise they showed something worse than mere ignorance and presumptuousness in not keeping it in good faith. Their own judgment disagreed, quite naturally, with that of the men who knew something about the matter. There was then nothing for them to do but to yield to the opinion of the better judges. Instead of this, they admitted the authors of the models they preferred and of the models the experts preferred to a second competition, of the results of which they themselves assumed the sole judgment. Probably if this purpose of theirs had been made known in advance the two sculptors chosen by the experts would have declined to go to the expense of the second competition—and were really tricked into doing so. In that case Messrs. BARTLETT and NIEHAUS, as well as Messrs. PARTRIDGE and BUSH-BROWN, seem to have good causes of action against the committee.

If the committee had not held out false pretense of an expert judgment, it would now be comparatively happy. The United States would still pay for a bad statue, which is unfortunately no novelty, but it might fairly be said of any reputable sculptor who went into the competition that he had taken his risk and that he was served right. But now the committee has left itself entirely defenseless. It asked and got expert advice. All it can say is that the advice it got was not the advice it wanted, and that is self-evidently absurd as a defense. Moreover, it does not seem to be certain that it can even have its own way. Fifty thousand dollars of the public money cannot be disposed of by a committee of the Army of the Tennessee, in defiance of an express warning by competent persons that the disposition recommended by the committee will amount to throwing it away, without a vigorous remonstrance. The grounds of this remonstrance are so plain that the wayfaring man, though a member of Congress, cannot possibly err therein.

It is to be hoped that lovers of civilization in general, as well as the Sculpture Society in particular, will contest the proposed waste of public money at every step. In any case, American cities, other than Washington and than New-York, which already has assurance of a worthy memorial of Gen. SHERMAN, ought to be interested by the authoritative announcement that two designs for a monument to Gen. SHERMAN have been prepared, either of which is worthy of execution.

It not only "masquerades in our midst," but it borrows a "sacred mantle," alleged to be the property of "True Science," for "its better concealment." These statements, made in a circular written and published by the New-England Anti-Vivisection Society, are aimed at Vivisection, personified as a versatile monster. This New-England society is delighted because one of the comic newspapers has lately taken up the anti-vivisection cause, as productive of good stuff for filling, and is turning out weekly numbers of grim vivisection jokes. This shows that the Anti-Vivisectionist, like the agitator generally, lacks a sense of humor. One of the cheap sensational newspapers, too, has lately been making capital out of "the horrors of vivisection," and has entertained its public with a grotesquely illustrated imaginary account of the vivisection of a man. The anti-vivisectionists themselves boast that they are carrying on their war by the pen, which they hold to be, in the hands of men supremely great, mightier than the scalpel. They are burdened by the fear that criminals condemned to death will shortly be handed over to vivisectors. The fact that a bill to this end was actually introduced in the Ohio Legislature, however, simply proves that there are cranks on both sides.

A reader of THE TIMES suggests that the bankers who have indorsed Major MCKINLEY as "sound" on finance believe that in his case "speech is silvern and silence is golden." Like every other form of it, this is a very unsafe bimetallism.

"They strove," says The New-York Tribune, "to make it appear in 1893, when the repeal of the McKinley tariff had just begun to be felt in commercial depression, paralysis of business, and financial distress, that all the trouble was due to the silver-purchase provision of the act of 1890." But the McKinley tariff was not repealed or revised until Aug. 28, 1894, and the duties of that tariff remained in force until that date, or for about one year and a quarter after the beginning of the panic of 1893. Our neighbor also says that the Silver Purchase act "was repealed by Republican votes because it had proved a failure as a financial experiment." Why, then, did Mr. MCKINLEY in the year following the repeal of the Silver Purchase act denounce the 120 Republicans and the Democrats who voted for repeal, saying that they "struck silver down"? Did our neighbor's candidate think the act was "a failure as a financial experiment"?

PERSONALS.

—Little Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is described as both pretty and amiable, but she has what is known as "a will of her own," which has shown itself chiefly in the form of resistance to maternal authority. Wilhelmina has not scrupled to remind her mother occasionally of her own superior position in the State, but these revolts have always been followed by tears and repentance. The Queen is idolized by her subjects, and her portrait in the quaint national costume of the Dutch is to be found in nearly every peasant's cottage in the country. Queen Wilhelmina's education has been of the most practical and commonsense description, differing little from that of any girl of the upper middle classes. As a consequence, her tastes are simple, and she has little liking for the pomp and parade of ordinary Court life.

—The locale of the district which "Ian Maclaren" has immortalized is pretty well known, but Mr. Watson himself was until recently ignorant of the existence of a real "Drumtochty." "I thought that I had invented the word," he wrote lately, "but for some time I have known that I am not an inventor, but only a poacher." Drumtochty, situated in Kincardineshire, is a deep, richly-wooded valley, about two miles in length. Away to the north opens the valley of Glenbervie, the fatherland of Robert Burns, and a few miles to the south is Fasque, where much of Gladstone's early life was passed, and to the early associations with which the veteran statesman likes to revert.

—Cecil Rhodes is a brutal as well as a confirmed mysogynist. On one occasion when he was implored to allow a lady and her daughters to travel in a special train with him, he remarked, after resisting the appeal for some time, "All right; put the women in the guard's van," and then settled himself comfortably among his rugs and cushions in a luxurious saloon car. Once, too, when a lady attempted to engage him in conversation at some social gathering in London he is said to have rebuffed her with the rough remark that he had "no time to talk to women," and then relapsed into gloomy silence.

—Alfred Beit, the Director of the Chartered Company, whose connection with the Jameson raid and the cipher telegrams has brought him into prominence, is the most retiring, as well as the richest, of the great South African millionaires. He has never courted publicity, is invariably "not at home" to the interviewer, and has a deep-rooted dislike to having his photograph reproduced in the illustrated papers. While not possessing Napoleonic aspirations, Mr. Beit, curiously enough, bears an extraordinary resemblance to "the little corporal" in both face and figure.

—A touching account is given by the friends of Sir John Millais of the distinguished painter's state. He cannot speak, and can only communicate with those around him by writing. But, in spite of all that he is suffering, he keeps his good spirits wonderfully, never loses his patience, and is at all times full of thought for those around him. Indeed, it is said that hardly one of his written communications to the watchers by his bed has had any reference to himself or his own wants. It is always of others that he seems to be thinking.

—Francis Joseph, who succeeded to the Austrian crown in 1848, has now outlived three heirs. From 1848 to 1858 his heir was his brother, the Archduke Ferdinand-Maximilian. From 1858 to 1889 his heir was his son, the Archduke Rudolf. Then, till the other day, his heir was his brother, the Archduke Charles-Louis. Now his heir is his nephew, the Archduke Francis-Ferdinand.

Sound-Money Conference in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 5.—On the invitation of the "honest money and honest primary" organization of Cook County Democrats, a conference of gold-standard party leaders from all parts of Illinois will be held here Saturday to report the status of the silver movement, upon which to base a decision as to the advisability of calling a State Convention separate from the one to be held at Peoria, which is expected to vote for free silver and Altgeld's renomination.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Chairman Roselle of the State Committee of the People's Party has issued a call for the State Convention, to be held at Sedalia July 30. Seven hundred delegates will be present. Chairman Roselle says there will be no combination of Populists and Democrats in this State.

HONEST MONEY DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.

They Ask Prominent Men to Speak at Their Convention in Chicago.

From The Chicago Tribune, June 4.

Whether success or failure crowns their efforts, the honest-money Democrats are making preparations for one of the largest conventions ever held in Cook County. In so far as the delegates are concerned it will, they say, be composed of representative men.

They expect, furthermore, to have some speakers of National reputation. F. S. Peabody, Martin Emerich, and Nicholas Daleiden, the committee having this matter in charge, met yesterday afternoon, and sent letters of invitation to such men as Senator David B. Hill, William C. Whitney, and Charles S. Fairchild of New-York; Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri, Senator Vilas and E. C. Wall of Wisconsin, and Senator John M. Palmer of this State.

In all probability, ex-Judge Moran will be the Chairman of the convention. It is generally conceded that he is to be put at the head of the new organization. Whether the convention will go so far as to nominate a county ticket is one of the questions not fully determined. It is under consideration. There appears to be some doubt in the minds of certain leaders as to whether the convention wants to name candidates for the county offices. There is no question, however, but that a ticket will be put in the field. But there is a strong disposition not to be too hasty about making it up.

The plan is to get good men who will agree to make the sacrifice of going into a campaign with the chances of election altogether uncertain. Still, Mr. Hopkins and others think that with a man like Judge Payne for State's Attorney, and Joseph Donnersberger for Recorder, a first-class physician for Coroner, and good, clean business men for County Commissioners, they might be able to elect a number of them.

So the convention may make recommendations and clothe the new Central Committee with power to nominate the candidates. This, it is claimed, can be done, and thus avoid the holding of a second convention.

The goldbugs are not at all disturbed over the action of the silver machine in calling the Senatorial District Conventions ahead. Mr. Hopkins said it was another violation of the Constitution, and read Section 5 of that document, which first provides that in all ward and town matters only the committeemen from such wards and towns shall act, and then says:

In like manner in all matters which concern Congressional or Senatorial districts only the committeemen representing such Congressional and Senatorial districts and the committeemen representing the wards and towns in said districts shall act.

So, under this provision, Mr. Hopkins contends the County Central Committee had no right to issue the call it did on Tuesday night for the District Conventions. And the call also provides for free and easy primaries.

"But," as he explained, "the committee wanted to do something to show that it is still in control of the party machinery, and there was nothing else for it to do."

MOHONK CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.

A Formal Plea for International Arbitration Is Made.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., June 5.—The third and last day's session of the Arbitration Conference was opened with a vigorous plea by William Allen Butler of New-York, for a permanent tribunal of arbitration.

The conference adjourned this evening after adopting the following:

In the settlement of personal controversies civilization has substituted the appeal to law for the appeal to force. It is high time for a like substitution of law for war in the settlement of controversies between nations. Law establishes justice; war simply demonstrates power. Such a substitution of law for war requires a permanent tribunal to which all nations may appeal. Its personnel may change, but its judicial life should be continuous; its mere existence would often prevent controversy, and its decision would become a recognized interpretation of international law. It would not impair the sovereignty, lessen the dignity, nor hazard the honor or safety of any nation. The enforcement of its judgment might be safely left to the moral obligations of the nation concerned, and the moral sentiments of mankind.

Such tribunal should be so constituted that all civilized nations may, if they choose, by adhering to the treaty constituting it, avail themselves of its benefits. Disarmament of the nations should follow such recognition of, and provision for, the reign of reason over the passions of mankind.

The facts that during the past year the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Union, containing Parliamentary representatives from fourteen European powers, has formulated a plan for an international tribunal; that France has officially proposed to this country a permanent treaty of arbitration, and that it is semi-officially reported that negotiations are pending between the United States and Great Britain for a similar treaty, justify the belief that the way is now open to create between this country and France, and, perhaps, other powers also, some permanent system of judicial arbitration as to the essential safeguard of civilization.

We assure President Cleveland that a great majority of his countrymen will hail the consummation of such a treaty as the auspicious harbinger of welfare to the world, assuring peace among leading nations, security and expansion to industry and commerce, better employment at more remunerative wages to workingmen, more exalted civilization, a condition of the world more in accord with the enlightened conscience of man and the loving will of God.

We earnestly call upon statesmen, ministers of every faith, the newspaper and periodical press, colleges and schools, Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, organizations of workingmen, and upon all good men and women, to exert their influence in favor of this movement, both in making known to the President their desire for a permanent tribunal and in helping to create a larger public sentiment against war, which shall be an efficient and constant support of the new judicial system thus to be founded.

Pleas for arbitration were made by a number of gentlemen.

Congressman F. H. Gillette of Massachusetts claimed that Congress is not unrepresentative of the American people, and that the popular feeling against England is such that a declaration of war within the past six months would have been sustained by nine-tenths of our citizens. Nevertheless, he said, he believed the cause of arbitration is a winning cause.

Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia urged that a copy of the proceedings of the Conference, or at least of a summary of them, be sent to every one of the 60,000 ministers of the Gospel in the United States.

President Warfield of Lafayette College advised that every Chautauquan meeting should devote a session to the cause of international arbitration.

Methods of education of public opinion were discussed by Robert Underwood Johnson, Marshall H. Bright, and others.

The Rev. R. S. MacArthur of New-York made a fervent appeal for "the Gospel of peace," and in illustration of the influence of peaceful methods in the midst of war cited the work of Florence Nightingale in the Crimea.

GRADUATION AT ANNAPOLIS.

Naval Cadets Receive Diplomas from Secretary Herbert.

ANNAPOLIS, June 5.—A large number of persons assembled to-day from every part of the United States to participate in the closing exercises of graduation week at the Naval Academy.

All was bustle and activity about the Academy in the early hours. Marines in their gay uniforms and Roman helmets; officers in the gold and blue of full dress, with cocked hats and feathers; young girls in gay colors with stately matrons richly attired, were hurrying toward the chapel where services were to be held. Secretary of the Navy Herbert, the Board of Visitors, and Superintendent Coopers had seats on the platform.

Chaplain Royce invoked a blessing upon the graduating class, and then Congressman Robinson of Pennsylvania, who is a graduate of the Naval Academy, delivered the oration.

The battalion marched to the band stand, where Secretary Herbert had taken up a position with a basket of diplomas at his feet. Cadet Richard Robinson of Ohio, the star graduate man, received warm applause as he stepped forward. A change in the proceedings of former years was made, as the cadets were allowed to applaud, and they availed themselves of it as every graduate received his honor.

After the last diploma had been delivered, Cadet Robinson asked for three cheers for the Secretary of the Navy. They were given heartily, and then followed three for "those we left behind."

The cadets then scattered to their quarters, where their coveted citizens' clothes and undress uniforms awaited them.

The farewell dance given to-night by the second class as a compliment to the graduates was the crowning event of the week. It was a brilliant social event. The ballroom was decorated handsomely. A crimson oval 75 feet by 80 adorned the centre of the ceiling, and around its edges were 400 electric lights. Streamers of gold and white spread out to all sides of the room. The National colors were conspicuous.

CONSUL LEE SEES WEYLER

A CORDIAL GREETING FROM THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA.

The Case of Correspondent Dawley to be Investigated at Once—Will Probably Be Released if He Will Leave Cuba—Trains Derailed by the Insurgents, and One Blown Up with Dynamite—Two Insurgent Defeats Reported.

HAVANA, June 5.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee visited Capt. Gen. Weyler to-day. The interview was cordial. In the course of the conversation Gen. Lee touched upon the case of Dawley, the correspondent of Harper's Weekly, who was arrested two days ago and is now confined in Morro Castle. Gen. Weyler, it is said, promised that a prompt investigation would be made into the matter. It is believed that Dawley will be soon released on condition that he leave the island.

Two trains were derailed by rebels today, one near Celba, Province of Havana, and the other at Palos, Province of Matanzas. No damage was done.

Two dynamite cartridges have been exploded under the Canas Bridge, Province of Matanzas. The damage done to the structure was slight.

Calixto Garcia, the rebel leader, who was last reported to be near Jiguani, is now at Victoria de las Tunas.

Engagements at Corral Falso and Limonar, Province of Matanzas, have resulted in rebel defeats. The insurgents lost forty-eight killed. The troops lost one killed and fourteen wounded.

The flotilla sent to the assistance of the troops at Baracoa have succeeded in capturing the port of Maravi, which was in possession of the rebels.

A train which left San Nicolas with a number of workmen on board to repair damages along the line of the railroad is reported to have been blown up by dynamite. The locomotive and cars composing the train were thrown into a culvert and the trainmaster and a number of the workmen were more or less seriously injured.

YELLOW FEVER AIDS THE REBELS.

The Dread Scourge Brought on by the Rainy Weather Attacks the Troops.

HAVANA, June 3, via Tampa, June 5.—The dry season can be considered practically closed. Ever since the last fifteen days it has been raining fearfully. In Havana the rains have been periodical for the last week, beginning at about 2 P. M. and lasting until 6 P. M. In the country, from reports received all around, rainfall has been considerable. It is said that the Mapana Swamp, forming the southern section of the Trocha or military line from Mariel, has overflowed, and that the trenches and ditches which had been made have all disappeared.

In consequence of this state of things, the military operations, at least on the Spanish side, have come to a standstill. All the forces are cooped up in the towns in the interior untouched by the rebels, and the fortified cities on the coast. Not so with the insurgents, for this is the appropriate season for them, as it permits them to rove unmolested throughout the country, thus justifying their boasts that they are the masters of the field.

As a result of the climatic change that terrible scourge yellow fever has made its appearance, and it is said is playing havoc to an alarming extent, particularly with the troops. The Government tries to hide the truth, but somehow it manages to leak out, and although no accurate data can be obtained; for no statistics are allowed to be published, still it is known that the malady has extended all over the island, and the death rate is very great. In some places, as for instance, the military line, it is known that there are hundreds attacked with this terrible disease, and that it is increasing daily in alarming proportions. Smallpox has also made its appearance in many towns and cities, especially in Sancti Spiritus and Cienfuegos, in which latter places 90 deaths occurred last month, there being 266 cases now on record.

That Gen. Weyler has failed in his Cuban campaign is admitted by everybody, even by the rabid Spaniards. His unfitness to cope with the insurgents is manifested daily. No outward demonstrations have been made as yet, but in private conversations, denunciations are made of his inability to quell the revolution. Spaniards are getting despondent, and the emigration of their prominent leaders, including Santos Guzman, is significant as tending to show the loss of faith in their cause, which they now consider doomed.

The Madrid papers have already initiated a campaign against Gen. Weyler. Some are very bitter in their attacks, as, for instance, La Paz, recently started to defend the Autonomist solution for Cuba. Another, the Liberal Español, has attracted a great deal of attention on account of its high authority, it being the organ of Gen. Lopez Dominguez, ex-Minister of War, the ablest General of the Spanish Army. It has published two leading editorials criticising Weyler's tactics, and strongly defending Gen. Bernal from the charges made against him in the Cacarajicara affair, which is judged very severely.

The Belmont extradition case is creating some attention here. It is known on good authority that the Government will deny the extradition of Mendoza, on the ground that he first committed a crime here for which he has to be tried first by the Spanish courts, and, if found guilty, must suffer the penalty here before handing him over to the American authorities. It is believed here that no complications will arise from Spain's refusal to deliver Mendoza, as she is perfectly justified, according to the international laws. Prominent lawyers consulted agree on this point.

CECIL RHODES AT BULAWAYO.

He Talks to the Citizens and Gives Them Advice.

BULAWAYO, June 5.—Cecil Rhodes, in a speech delivered to the inhabitants of this place, said that if he was allowed to remain and work with them, he foresaw that the charter of the British South Africa Company would lapse, and the people become autonomous. This would not injure the shareholders in the company.

He ridiculed the idea that Rhodesia would amalgamate with the Transvaal or be annexed to Cape Colony. He did not believe that the people would assent to be governed from Cape Town.

Mr. Rhodes advised his hearers to be always looking for future independence, to cherish free trade, to establish speedy communication with Cape Colony, and to bring about federation with the Cape.

CAPE TOWN, June 5.—The Legislative Council has adopted a resolution declaring that the charter of the British South Africa Company ought to be so altered as to prevent the company from being a source of danger to the peace and prosperity of South Africa.

MADAGASCAR'S NEW POSITION.

Effect of Her Annexation to France on Great Britain and This Country.

LONDON, June 5.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke asked if her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States would give their assent to the view that the mere conversion of the Island of Madagascar from a French protectorate into a French colony puts an end to commercial and other engagements between Great Britain and the United States and Madagascar.

The Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, replied that Great Britain would give attentive consideration to the question. "We are not informed of the views of the Government of the United States," he added, "since the annexation of Madagascar by France."

Mr. Thomas G. Bowles (Conservative) asked if the Government would communicate with the Government of the United States in regard to the change in the status of Madagascar through the annexation of that island by France.

Mr. Curzon replied: "I think it not unlikely that we shall shortly be in possession of the views of the United States Government upon the subject."

Mr. Labouchère moved that the House adjourn, in order to force the Government to explain its policy in the Soudan. The entire Opposition, with the exception of those who were members of the late Rosebery Cabinet, stood by and supported Mr. Labouchère, and a spirited debate ensued. Mr. Labouchère's motion was defeated without a division being taken.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and Government leader in the House, denied that there had been any concealment of the reasons for the Soudan expedition. On the contrary, the Government, he said, had been very frank in the matter of disclosing its motives. The publication of dispatches in regard to the expedition in the Italian Green Book was exceptional, but no doubt an excuse for it could be found in the special circumstances with which the recent Italian administration were confronted. No confidential communications could proceed between the powers, he declared, unless a greater degree of discretion were observed than that shown by the Italian Government. Certainly, he said, her Majesty's Government would not follow its example.

PARIS, June 5.—M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in addressing the Committee on the Madagascar Bill to-day, showed that the attitude of the United States and Great Britain in not allowing that the precarious and ambiguous régime proposed by M. Bourgeois amounted to annexation had led to the submitting of the present bill. The attitude of the present Government had already had good results, inasmuch as an entirely favorable reply had been received from the United States admitting that all the old treaties had lapsed.

PRETORIA PRISONERS RELEASED.

John Hays Hammond on His Way to the United States.

LONDON, June 5.—A dispatch from Pretoria to The Pall Mall Gazette says that the four leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee—Lionel Phillips, Col. Francis Rhodes, George Farrar, and John Hays Hammond, whose condemnation to death was recently commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment—have been released on parole.

Mr. Hammond, the dispatch says, is about sailing for Southampton en route for the United States. It is reported that each of the four was fined £10,000.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Pretoria saying that the Executive Council of the Transvaal has postponed until June 11 its final decision in the case of the leaders of the Reform Committee.

A GREAT FAMINE IN TONQUIN.

Cholera Expected to Add to the Terrors of the Situation.

TOKIO, Japan, May 20.—Tonquin is suffering from a terrible famine. Last year the rainfall was so meagre that this year's harvest is a failure, and, as the Annamites are improvident, living from hand to mouth, the distress is now very great.

The parents are selling their children for a few cents, and pillage is rife. The French Governor General has taken some steps to alleviate the misery, but the resources at his command are inadequate. Should cholera be added to the famine, as seems not improbable, the calamity will assume appalling dimensions.

China Apologizes to Germany.

LONDON, June 5.—A dispatch from Nankin to The Globe says that the report that a German officer named Krause was killed a few days ago by the body guard of the Viceroy of Nankin is incorrect. The officer was maltreated by the Chinese, however, and upon the arrival of the German warships, which are now at Nankin, the Viceroy apologized for the treatment to which the German officers who were lent by Germany to drill Chinese troops had been subjected, and gave assurance that Krause and his fellow-officers should not be molested in future.

The Pacific Cable Conference.

LONDON, June 5.—The Pacific Cable conference was opened here at 2:30 P. M. today. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the opening address, after which the general question of the desirability of a Pacific cable was considered. After to-morrow's sitting the conference will adjourn for three weeks, in order to enable some of the delegates to attend the International Telegraph Conference in Buda-Pesth.

Beheaded for a Double Murder.

BERLIN, June 5.—A criminal named Oehlmann was beheaded at Brunswick early this morning for the murder of his aunt and cousin. On his way to the place of execution Oehlmann attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself over the prison staircase, dragging with him the Warden who had him in charge. The Warden was frightfully hurt, and is dying.

Another Coronation Accident.

LONDON, June 5.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that during the coronation festivities at Minsk, capital of the Russian Government of that name, the railing of a bridge over the river gave way, precipitating a large number of persons into the water. Many of them were drowned.

The Hungarian Festivities.

BUDA-PESTH, June 5.—The festivities attending the Hungarian millennial celebration, the inaugural ceremony of which began on May 2, were resumed to-day. The principal feature of the ceremonies was the public exhibition of the emblems of royalty. The weather was perfect, and the streets were thronged with people.

A New Railroad for China.

LONDON, June 5.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that the Russo-Chinese Bank has obtained a concession from the Chinese Government for the construction of a railway from Manchuria to Pekin. The capital will be 100,000,000 gold rubles.

A French Expedition Routed.

PARIS, June 5.—The Government is in receipt of information that the French expedition which recently left Salaga en route for the Niger, has been routed by the natives. Three Europeans and many natives belonging to the expedition were killed by poisoned arrows.

Anarchists in Barcelona.

BARCELONA, June 5.—Two bombs were found to-day in a dust heap near the cathedral at the conclusion of a Corpus Christi procession. Several Anarchists have been arrested on suspicion of intending to cause an explosion.

The Bering Sea Convention.

LONDON, June 5.—The Bering Sea convention, which will shortly be laid before the House of Commons, appoints a commission to decide upon the individual Canadian claims. The convention will not be published here this week.

To Assist the Cretans.

ATHENS, June 5.—A national committee has been formed here for the purpose of assisting the Cretans, who are in rebellion against the rule of the Turks.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—8:20 A. M.—314 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; no damage.

—8:20 A. M.—2,219 Eighth Avenue; M. Bauman; damage, $25.

—9:30 A. M.—43 East Fifty-ninth Street; James R. Green; dwelling; damage slight.

—2:50 P. M.—710 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; Thomas Mooney and others; damage, $2,500.

—3 P. M.—83 Bleecker Street; no damage.

—4:20 P. M.—404 East Twenty-third Street; Julius Scherer; damage, $100.

—6 P. M.—53 Orchard Street; Moses Lochman; tenement; damage trifling.

—7:30 P. M.—323 East Fortieth Street, Walters Piano Company; factory; damage trifling.

—8:30 P. M.—146 Ridge Street; Patrick Beck; tenement; damage trifling.

—8:45 P. M.—55 West Eighty-eighth Street, Joseph Heidelberger; damage, $5.

—9 P. M.—47 West Third Street, J. Alpi; damage, $250.

10:15 P. M.—68 Willett Street, Abraham Falgal, tenement; damage, $20.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol May 21, via Swansea, with mdse to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Lake, Philadelphia June 5, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald.

SS Thomas Furnbull, (Br.,) Page, Palermo May 16, with fruit to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, June 5.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

TWO HEROES HONORED

STATUES OF MEADE AND HANCOCK UNVEILED AT GETTYSBURG.

A Notable Gathering of Civil and Military Celebrities—Meade's Grandson Unveils the Monument to His Ancestor—A Glowing Tribute Paid to the Soldiers of the South by Mr. Bingham—Peace Reigns over the Whole Country.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., June 5.—Statues of Gen. Meade and Gen. Hancock were unveiled on the Gettysburg battlefield to-day.

The equestrian statue erected by the State of Pennsylvania in honor of the memory of Gen. George G Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, was unveiled this morning in the presence of a large number of distinguished military officers and civilians. Master George Gordon Meade, a grandson of the General, unveiled the statue. As the drapery fell Light Battery C, Third United States Artillery, fired a salute. Dedicatory exercises were then conducted by George G. Meade Post, No. 1, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R. The statue was then formally delivered to the Governor of the Commonwealth by Brevet Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin of the commission which had charge of the erection of the statue.

Gov. Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania received the statue on behalf of the Commonwealth in a few brief and appropriate words. Upon the conclusion of the Governor's remarks, Brevet Major Gen. David McM. Gregg, who commanded the Second Cavalry Division at Gettysburg, was introduced as the orator of the day.

The exercises were held at the site of the monument, just in the rear of the "Bloody Angle." On the stand were seated Gov. Hastings and Mrs. Hastings, Adjt. Gen. Stewart and the entire Governor's staff, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Brig. Gen. John R. Brooks, United States Army; Major Gen. David McM. Gregg, Col. George G. Meade, the son of the General; Attorney General McCormick, Auditor General Mylin, State Treasurer Haywood, Gen. Latta, Private Secretary Beitler, Col. John P. Nicholson, Henry H. Bingham, Major William H. Robbins, and Major Charles H. Richardson of the Gettysburg National Park Commission, and Gen. John P. Taylor, Major W. H. Hartshorn, and Col. R. Bruce Ricketts of the Pennsylvania Monument Commission, H. E. Bush Brown, the sculptor of the Meade statue, and Edwin Elwell, the sculptor of the Hancock Monument.

Chaplain Stevens of Meade Post, No. 1, G. A. R., made the invocation. When the flags fell from the statue a great shout went up from the crowd that ceased only with the roar of the cannon in salute.

At the conclusion of Gen. Gregg's oration, Major Gen. Miles, Brig. Gen. Brooks, and Sculptor Bush Brown made short addresses.

The equestrian statue in honor of Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, commanding the Second Army Corps, was unveiled late this afternoon with ceremonies similar to those of this morning. Brevet Brig. Gen. Henry H. Bingham, who was on Gen. Hancock's staff, at Gettysburg, delivered the oration. He said, among other things:

"What are the lessons of this field of blood, valor, and death? Do they teach us much or little? 'A brave man knows no malice, but at once forgets in peace the injuries of war, and gives his direst foe a friend's embrace.'

"While, as a citizen and a soldier, recalling what was done at Gettysburg for the preservation of the Union, I may venture to hope that the time is coming, if it has not already arrived, when we shall celebrate this field as a festival of peace, rather than a festival of war, I doubt if there be a dozen intelligent men among those who followed Lee from those Cashtown Hills, or charged with Pickett over these clover-blossoming fields, who, with the knowledge open to whoever will read and think, and the experiences in self-government, would revive the Lost Cause, with all therein implied. It was a delusion, foolish, frenzied, impossible. The cannon shot alone could bring the true awakening. And none in our citizenship breathe more freely than those who passed through that direful delusion.

"The peace thus attained, and as attained, was good for the North as well as for the South. As a soldier, who, in a humble way, was a part of that struggle, I should feel that even that victory was barren which did not proffer the olive-branch of reconciliation. We bore from this field the olive branch as the unfading emblem of fraternity, rather than the laurel, with the suggestions of strife. We bear the olive branch to-day, and in its proffer, as well as in a loyal acceptance of that proffer by our Southern friends, we have, I am proud to believe, the consummation of an undying and invincible Union.

"We should remember that this was a war of the people; that the soldiers who came upon this field were but an armed expression of the loyalty which remained at home. Gettysburg was a people's battle. The skill of the schoolman and the training consequent upon military experience were not without their effect. But, taken all in all, it was the American man fighting the American man.

"There was reason in the provocation to war, reason and wisdom in peace. We were one at the beginning; we are one at the end, and with underlying, intervening bonds of sympathy, which not even battle could sever, but which grew in strength and grace every day. No American can regard Gettysburg with sorrow or shame. Gettysburg was the victory of knowledge over ignorance, of humanity over tyranny, of wisdom as against folly, of the schoolhouse superseding and suppressing the auction block and the shackles of the slave, of patriotism conquering rebellion, of truth opposed to falsehood. It was Lincoln taking hands with Washington to save the Republic, which Washington first had founded. Upon this field caste fell, freedom arose, never to fall again, and American valor found its warrant to be respected over the world.

"Stricken with heavy wounds, the mighty shade of our comrade in arms, of stainless name, of unblotted record, of immortal memory,' our Hancock passes in review. This illustrious commander of a chivalrous army fitly represents the chivalry of the war. This is the man whom to-day we came to honor. And thus he passes in solemn midnight review.

"The clang and din of battle here give place to the soothing voices of the night. The furrows once torn with suffering and death now yield to the ripening grain. The fear of imminent doom no longer darkens the fireside. The Gettysburg of the Secession war, fast melting into history, will become the Marathon of a new generation. The silent host passes on to be lost in the shadows and the gloom. The shades of Gettysburg march in review before even a mightier shade than that of Napoleon. This sublime presence, before whom the shadows pass, this, their beloved, immortal Lincoln, who returns their salute with a most gracious, sad smile, likewise shed his blood, and from his heart and brain came the inspiration which impelled them to victory. Lincoln was with them in sorrow and pain; he is with them now, even in this mighty review, sharing with them the joy of silence and peace, bequeathing the lesson of his life and his death. As this silent pageant is suffused into impartial, infolding night, we pray that should the hour come to the present as it came to the past generation, our people may emulate the self-sacrificing and devotion to which this field bears everlasting tribute."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Albert Bial of Koster & Bial's Music Hall returned from Europe yesterday on the steamship Normannia of the Hamburg American Line. Mr. Bial said he had visited during his seven weeks' sojourn abroad London, Paris, Berlin, Pesth, Brussels, Vienna, Hamburg, and Berlin, and had secured many novelties for next season.

—J. H. Brown, who was for several years with Nat Goodwin, will star next season jointly with Edwin Fosberg in "A Mystery," by W. R. Harvey of London, author of "The Wages of Sin."

—S. Goodfriend, the theatrical manager, has begun the publication of a press sheet entitled "Plays and Players," which will be devoted to the higher class attractions.

—Duncan B. Harrison will next season manage Digby Bell and Laura Joyce Bell, in Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

For the Yale-Princeton Baseball Game at Princeton, Saturday, June 6, the Pennsylvania Railroad will run a special train, leaving New-York at 1 P. M., returning immediately after the close of game. Tickets will be sold at rate of $2 for round trip, good only on special train.—Adv.

CREDIT MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Meeting to be at Broadway Central Hotel Tuesday.

Since the "World's Fair Congress on Credits, Collections, and Failures" there has been much agitation by a great number of prominent credit men and the various trade papers of the necessity and advantages of both State and National organizations of credit men. The movement has recently taken definite shape, and a call for a "National Convention of Credit Men" has been issued. The Toledo Chamber of Commerce, appreciating the advantages of such a body of men assembling in Toledo, issued an invitation April 29 for a "National Convention of Credit Men" to convene there June 23, 24, and 25. About 150 prominent credit men in the various cities were selected as members of the National Executive Committee.

W. H. Presten, credit manager of Knapp, Spalding & Co., Sioux City, Iowa, who for the last three years has devoted much time and consideration to the various questions that will come before the convention, and to whom more than to any other credit man, is due the great interest being taken in the forthcoming convention, was made Chairman of this committee. Upon the invitation of the New-York City Credit Men's Association, Mr. Presten will address the association and the various Eastern members of the National Executive Committee at the Broadway Central Hotel Tuesday, June 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. He will discuss the purposes of the "National Association of Credit Men" and the constitution as proposed by the various members of the National Executive Committee, and other questions concerning the movement and attendance upon the Toledo convention. All credit men of this and near-by cities are cordially invited to this meeting. The purposes of the National Association, succinctly stated by the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, are as follows: The better protection of our credits, the reduction of losses from bad debts, the prevention of fraud and injustice to creditors, the prosecution and punishment of fraud, the reformation and improvement of our collection laws, the improvement of our commercial reporting system, the improvement of collection methods, and the improvement of present methods of handling bankrupt estates, &c.

From present indications the National convention at Toledo will be very largely attended. Credit men are not invited by delegations, but credit men everywhere are invited to attend.

SUPT. CONDON'S MIXED RECORDS.

Seeming Irregularities Brought Out Before Fire Commissioners.

Edward O'Meagher Condon, Superintendent of Repairs to Buildings for the Fire Department, was on trial again yesterday before the Fire Commissioners, who desire him to explain seeming irregularities in his records.

Capt. Lawler of Engine Company No. 13 testified that some work for which Superintendent Condon had invited bids was finished at the engine house before the bids were received. Superintendent Condon thought a mistake had been made, but when confronted with Capt. Lawler's record, he admitted that the Captain was correct.

"If the record is verified by witnesses," said President La Grange, "and it is proved that the bids were received after the completion of the work, it will be a serious matter for you, Mr. Superintendent, and for the contractors who did the work."

Superintendent Condon denied having seen a stamp certifying to the regularity of several requisitions questioned by the Commissioners until two weeks ago, but when shown one which he had countersigned in September, 1895, he admitted it was his, but could not explain it.

Records showing that specifications for work done in February were not filed until May were exhibited, and Superintendent Condon said he thought a mistake had been made somewhere.

Mr. Condon was asked why he had not kept a complete record of the time when contract work was begun and finished, and he said: The City Record office had failed to supply him with repair time books. Commissioner Sheffield called up The City Record by telephone and was informed that those in charge had the receipts of the messenger who received the time books for Superintendent Condon.

Commissioner Sheffield was angry at the Superintendent's inability to give definite answers when questioned, and told him he had always pretended to keep up the record of his official business. He directed Mr. Condon to bring all his records to the hearing to-day, and said Contractors Hughes, Carroll, Burns, Higgins, and Walsh would be examined as to their work for the Fire Department.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Daniel D. Westervelt.

Daniel D. Westervelt, one of the great shipbuilders who made New-York famous in the ante-bellum era as a shipbuilding centre, died suddenly at his Summer home near Belmar, N. J., Thursday evening. He was born in this city in 1828, and upon completing his education entered the shipyard of his father, the late Mayor Jacob A. Westervelt, and learned the science of shipbuilding so thoroughly that many of the most famous California clippers, pilot boats, and steamers built before the war were designed by him. Among the ships he assisted in designing and building was the United States steamship Brooklyn. He was decorated by Spain for distinguished services as a builder for that nation.

At the opening of the war he was selected as agent of the United States at New-York to procure from private owners vessels suitable for warships, and to pass upon their suitability, and was instrumental in adding several hundred vessels to the fleet. His long and arduous services in this direction were highly appreciated by President Lincoln, and were performed in such a high-minded and patriotic manner as to win the respect and admiration of all who knew him. He retired from business after the war, and had since lived in retirement.

Mr. Westervelt was a man of unimpeachable honesty and integrity, and had many qualities which endeared him to his many friends. While modest and unassuming, his benefactions were many, and until he retired from business few men were better known or more liked by the ship carpenters of New-York. He was a widower, and had no children.

Obituary Notes.

—Charles R. Cooke, forty years old, who had been engaged in newspaper work in Brooklyn for fifteen years, died yesterday from general debility. He had been a writer on The Brooklyn Eagle and The Herald, and at the time of his death was employed on The World. He was born in England, and had never married. The funeral will take place Sunday from Farrell's undertaking establishment, on Jay Street. The burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

—W. B. Miner, aged seventy-six, one of the most prominent citizens of Western Connecticut, died at Falls Village Wednesday. He had been for many years Treasurer of the Falls Village Savings Bank. He leaves one daughter.

—Edward Scott, well known throughout the United States in connection with exhibition matters, died at Montreal Wednesday. Mr. Scott went to Montreal in connection with the International Exhibition scheme.

—Col. E. F. Hooker, formerly General Live Stock Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, died at Omaha yesterday. He had been Superintendent of stage lines in Ohio, Iowa, and California.

—John Hauck, a brewer and ex-bank President of Cincinnati, died yesterday at a private sanitarium in Kentucky. He was sixty-seven years old.

Recent Arrivals at the Hotel Majestic.

Fred C. Semple of St. John, N. B., is visiting his mother, Mrs. F. A. Semple, at the Hotel Majestic; Morton Otis of Washington, D. C., is visiting W. H. Claggett; Gustave H. Martin has returned from Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Pahys have returned from their European trip; Mr. and Mrs. P. Floquet have taken permanent quarters at the Majestic; Gregory McPherson has returned from his Pacific coast trip; Mrs. W. H. Taylor and Miss Barker have returned from Scranton, Penn.

Commencement at Miss Kelsey's.

The Commencement exercises of Miss Kelsey's School, 6 West Eighty-third Street, took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie gave an address on "Education as a Liberator," at the close of which he presented the diplomas to the graduates, Florence Brooks and Phebe Parsons. Both these young ladies will enter Smith College next September.

AS GOOD A CZAR AS REED

SERENO PAYNE DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF AS SPEAKER PRO TEM.

Helps Unseat Two Democratic Congressmen—Rules the Minority with an Iron Hand—Makes a Quorum Out of Empty Seats—Scene of Disorder While the Contest from the Sixteenth Illinois District Is Considered—McMillin Very Angry.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Representative Sereno Payne of New-York demonstrated in the House to-day that he could be quite as good a Czar as Mr. Reed. While he was serving as Speaker pro tem., the contested election case of Martin (Pop.) against Lockhart (Dem.) from the Sixth District of North Carolina came before the House.

Mr. Strode, (Rep., Neb.,) demanded the previous question on the resolution declaring Martin entitled to the seat occupied by Lockhart. The previous question was ordered and Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) moved to substitute the resolution of the minority of the Elections Committee No. 2 declaring Lockhart entitled to his seat.

Mr. Bailey's motion was defeated—58 to 153—and Mr. Bailey moved to recommit the case to the Elections Committee No. 2. On this the House divided—yeas, 39; nays, 70.

"No quorum," said Mr. Bailey.

The Speaker Pro Tem.—The Chair overrules the point, 213 members having just voted.

Mr. Bailey—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker Pro Tem.—The Chair declines to entertain the appeal. [Republican applause.]

Amid considerable confusion, the Speaker pro tem. proceeded to put the question to the House on the adoption of the resolution of the majority of the committee to seat Martin, against which Mr. Bailey vigorously protested. He demanded the yeas and nays on the question of recommitting the case, to which the Speaker pro tem. replied that he thought the demand came too late.

"I was on my feet," hotly retorted Mr. Bailey, "to demand the yeas and nays, when I was interrupted by this Republican applause of a Republican Speaker for his refusal to respect the Constitutional rights of a member." (Democratic applause.)

The yeas and nays were ordered on the question of recommitting the case, resulting: Yeas, 51; nays, 148.

While this vote was in progress the Democratic members vacated their seats for the purpose of breaking a quorum, leaving Mr. Bailey in charge of the case for the minority, and two or three associates on guard. The question was then put on the resolution declaring Martin entitled to the seat, and the vote was announced—yeas, 113; nays, 5.

"No quorum," blandly suggested Mr. Bailey.

"The Chair overrules the point," promptly responded the Speaker pro tem.

"But, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Bailey, nonplussed by this attitude and ruling, "the vacant seats on this side testify to the fact that there is no quorum present. I appeal from the decision of the Chair."

"The Chair declines to entertain the appeal," said the Speaker pro tem.

Mr. Strode, (Rep., Neb.,) moved to reconsider the last vote, and to lay that motion on the table, but, seeing that it might lead to a division of the House, and, therefore, a formal and official ascertainment of the fact that a quorum was not present, withdrew it.

"I renew the motion, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Bailey.

This would have developed the absence of a quorum if permitted to take the usual course, but before a division could be asked on the question Mr. Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) demanded the yeas and nays, but under Republican suggestion withdrew the demand.

"I renew it," hastily said Mr. Bailey. But he had lost his chance, for he could not muster strength enough to second his demand, and the motion to reconsider and to lay that on the table was agreed to.

Mr. Martin appeared and was sworn in. The House also decided the contest in the Sixteenth District of Illinois, unseating Mr. Downing (Dem.) and awarding his place to John I. Rinaker, (Rep.) In the course of the discussion of this case, Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) pleaded in behalf of the contestee for postponement of consideration "for a reasonable time—say, until to-morrow."

An inquiry by Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) at this juncture precipitated the most violent and disorderly scene of the session.

"In view of what we have seen here to-day," he asked, "can the gentleman from Tennessee assure us of the presence of a quorum at that time?"

Mr. McMillin rushed furiously down the aisle and shouted: "Whenever there is any dirty work to do in a contested election case the gentleman from Ohio can be depended on to furnish a quorum."

Mr. Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) here interposed, and, impressively raising his hand, said: "As one who has stood by the contestee in this case throughout, and who expects to vote for him to retain his seat, I most earnestly deplore that remark of the gentleman from Tennessee. I ask for the previous question."

Mr. McMillin started to make some response, but his voice was almost drowned by cries of "Regular order!" by Republicans and the pounding of the gavel.

Partial quiet was restored, but Mr. Grosvenor stalked the treasure afresh.

"The gentleman from Tennessee," he said, "has been pointing his finger at me and ejaculating something. I could not understand what. If I am entitled to know what it is from the reporters' notes, I should like to be informed, so that I may answer it. If not, I ask that the reporters be directed to omit his remarks from the record."

Mr. McMillin bounded down the aisle at this, accompanied by shouts and cries from the Republicans, who thereby endeavored to acquaint Grosvenor with their opinion that he ought not to pay any attention to McMillin's outburst, and by renewed vigorous pounding on the desk by the Speaker pro tem. The Speaker pro tem. stated that the remarks by Mr. McMillin were out of order and would not be preserved in the record.

Quiet having been again restored, the previous question was ordered by a vote of 164 to 57. On the adoption of the resolution seating Gen. Rinaker, the vote was: Yeas, 167; nays, 51. The following Republicans voted with the Democrats against seating Rinaker: Evans, (Ky.,) Moody, (Mass.,) and Sherman, (N. Y.)

Billings—Ross.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—One of the most brilliant gatherings that the people of Newark have witnessed for many seasons was at the wedding of Miss Laura Van Court Ross to Henry Baremore Billings of New-York. The marriage ceremony took place at the South Park Presbyterian Church at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Lyman Whitney Allen officiating.

The church was most beautifully decorated with palms and white and yellow roses. The bride, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Sanford Ross, looked her best, in a snowy white satin, trimmed with priceless point lace. The maid of honor was Miss Dorothy Mudd of St. Louis. The bridesmaids were Miss Annette J. Reynaud of Fleetwood, Mount Vernon; Miss Dodd of Orange, Miss Kerr of New-York, Miss Pitcher of Short Hills, Miss Mudd of St. Louis, and Miss Downing of Newark. They were gowned similarly to the maid of honor, and carried large bunches of La France roses and dainty yellow chiffon parasols, gifts of the bride. The bridegroom's best man was Mr. J. Barstow Smull of New-York. The ushers were Messrs. H. G. Chatain, J. R. Quimby, Jr., B. W. B. Brown, and Dudley Tenney of New-York; Pier Ross and Mr. Beadle of Newark, John Carpenter of Nyack, and J. Talbot Fish of Mount Vernon.

After the ceremony there was a large reception at the home of the bride.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—BRUNSWICK—Justice John R. Putnam of the New-York Supreme Court.

—ALBEMARLE—Ex-Gov. A. O. Bourn, and Moses B. I Goddard of Rhode Island.

—PARK AVENUE—Insurance Commissioner George S. Merrill of Massachusetts.

—FIFTH AVENUE—J. Dundas Lippincott and J. Addison Henry of Philadelphia.

—WINDSOR—Ex-Congressman Rodney Wallace of Massachusetts and Judge Lysander Hill of Chicago.

—MURRAY HILL—Ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley and ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut.

—C. HOLLAND—Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg, and Frederick H. Winston, formerly United States Minister to Persia.

—HOFFMAN—Gen. Albert Ordway and Alexander Del Mar, Washington, and Henry Walters of Baltimore.

—WALDORF—Isaac M. Potter, member of the Republican National Committee for Rhode Island; Col. von Fischer of Denmark, and Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin.

WHISKY IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

Watchmen Who Had to Divide Their Pay with an Unknown.

The hearing on the charges against Sheriff Tamsen was continued yesterday, and more interesting testimony concerning the management of Ludlow Street Jail was given.

Robert Steiner was recalled to the witness stand, and Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck tried to prove the authenticity of a letter written by Antonio Gonzales, a former prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail, in which Gonzales wrote to Steiner that he had paid $79 to keepers for whisky. The objections by Gen. Tracy resulted in very little important testimony from the witness being admitted.

Mrs. Jennie Williams, who was in Ludlow Street Jail from Jan. 29 to March 15, said that early one morning, when she was ill, Keeper Rumpf entered her room with medicine and she ordered him out. He refused to leave. Rumpf, however, said nothing of an improper nature. Mrs. Williams admitted that she made a deposition saying that Mrs. Kuenstler had said she would get Rumpf out of the jail, though she said she never heard Mrs. Kuenstler say so.

Louis S. More, who was in the jail five days in January, said he took the poor debtor's oath and got his meals from a neighboring restaurant.

Gen. Tracy said the Sheriff had nothing to do with the food of prisoners purchased outside the jail, but Mr. Hasbrouck said he wanted to prove that the Sheriff charged the county for prisoners' meals for which the prisoners themselves paid. He had a bill for meals that the Sheriff sent to the Controller while More was in the jail, and which contained the names of all the prisoners at 17 cents a meal.

Isaac Cowan corroborated Isidore Isaacs's statements concerning the brutality of Keeper Buchanan toward Isaacs and the jollification that was held in the jail on New Year's Eve. He said whisky was served to every one, and all went to bed that night feeling very happy. A dry goods dealer named Herzog, who roomed with him, he said, had half a pint of whisky served to him by the keepers every morning. Cowan said he once heard talk about a proposal to purchase the Gonzales letter, but that statement was ruled out.

Charles Frich, a watchman in the jail, said he was employed by Deputy Sheriff Loeb, who told him he must share some of his pay with an assistant.

Bernard Holzkamp, another watchman, gave similar testimony. He said he was told there was a third watchman, but he never saw more than two.

The hearing will be resumed at 10 A. M. Tuesday.

LOOKING FOR HER HUSBAND.

The Sad Story of Leola Crowell Told in Perth Amboy, N. J.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 5.—Mrs. Leola Crowell came to Perth Amboy to-day from Pittsburg, Penn., looking for her husband, Charles E. Crowell. She said that a year ago she left her home in Brooklyn and eloped to Pittsburg with Crowell, who failed to keep his promise to marry her. Since that time she had been living with him as his common-law wife. Last Saturday he deserted her.

She was in destitute circumstances, and received money from the people with whom she boarded to enable her to reach New-York. She came here because her husband told her he was going back to Perth Amboy. Here she could find no trace of him, nor could she find that he had ever been known here. She first knew him as Charles S. Stone, and always supposed that to be his name until a few weeks ago, when she saw him address a letter to his father, Charles E. Crowell. Then she learned from him that he had been deceiving her all the time. His home is at Charlotte, N. C.

The woman is only eighteen years old

THE BICYCLE CARNIVAL.

Some of the Riders Who Will Take Part in the Races To-night.

The bicycle carnival opens to-night in Madison Square Garden with a programme that will appeal strongly to every rider of the wheel. Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, and the prize winners in The Evening Telegram parade are expected to be present, boxes having been reserved for their use.

The contest for the best-appearing club has interested the leading organizations throughout the Metropolitan District. The contests will be held nightly, and this evening the clubs scheduled to appear are the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, Greenwich Wheelmen, Lexington Wheelmen, Century Wheelmen, Brooklyn Bicycle Club, and Riverside Wheelmen.

Some of the more prominent features of the carnival will be a military competition drill, a sham battle between a band of Indians and United States scouts, and trick riding by all the famous experts.

The referee of the bicycle races to-night will be John C. Wetmore, the official handicapper of New-Jersey. The entry list for the one-mile handicap, which will be the principal race of the evening, comprises the pick of the indoor cracks, as will be seen by the following entries:

One-Mile Handicap.—A. C. Green, Greenwich Wheelmen, 15 yards; C. S. Henshaw, Riverside Wheelmen, 30 yards; W. A. Whelpley, Greenwich Wheelmen, 50 yards; A. S. Jungkind, Riverside Wheelmen, 80 yards; J. Williams, Riverside Wheelmen, 100 yards; W. N. Owen, Manhattan Athletic Club of New-York, 10 yards; J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen, 25 yards; L. V. Mukridge, Greenwich Wheelmen, 40 yards; O. V. Babcock, Greenwich Wheelmen, 70 yards; F. M. Holahan, Riverside Wheelmen, 100 yards; E. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, scratch; C. J. Leibold, Riverside Wheelmen, 20 yards; C. K. Granger, Riverside Wheelmen, 35 yards; H. Y. Beech, Riverside Wheelmen, 60 yards; A. Garrigues, Riverside Wheelmen, 90 yards.

ROCHESTER CYCLISTS PROTEST.

They Do Not Want to be Kept Off the City Sidewalks.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 5.—The wheelmen of this city met en masse last evening at Genesee Valley Park to protest against the proposed action of the Common Council to prohibit the use of bicycles on the sidewalks anywhere within the city limits, and compelling each wheelman to register and purchase a belt. There are over 20,000 wheels in the city owned by adults.

All streets seemed to lead in the one direction, and every one of them was marked by a string of cyclers, most of whom swung into Plymouth Avenue, and increased the stream of wheels, which, from 7 until 8 o'clock, seemed to actually cover the pavement from curb to curb for the entire length of the street. It is estimated that 10,000 wheel riders visited the park during the evening.

While the procession was in motion on Plymouth Avenue, it was next to impossible for a team to use the street in either direction, or for a wheel coming from the opposite direction to pass.

The speakers were Assemblyman W. W. Armstrong, author of the Bicycle Baggage bill; Frank J. Amsden of the Fish Commission, James Graham, Department Commander of the State Grand Army of the Republic; District Attorney Forsyth, and A. B. Lamberton. Resolutions of protest were adopted, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Aldermen at the next meeting.

Newark's Bicycling Regulations.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—City Counsel Price has prepared a new bicycle ordinance to replace the one now in force and which has proved to be ineffective. The ordinance was drawn by the direction of the Board of Works and conforms to the provisions of the State law. Under the new ordinance bicycle lamps must be lighted one hour after sunset; the rate of speed must not exceed six miles an hour, but special permits may be issued to ride faster for a specified time. Riding on the sidewalks is prohibited, and each bicycle must have an alarm bell. The ordinance will also contain a provision prohibiting the congregating of dismounted wheelmen in crowds upon the street so as to obstruct travel. The penalty for violations of the ordinance is $5 for each offense.

Cycle Path in Jersey City.

Dr. Benjamin Edge of the Road Committee of the Good Roads Association of Hudson County announced yesterday that the committee would make an effort to have a cycle path constructed from the Pennsylvania ferry, in Jersey City, to the Boulevard. The plan is to have a five-foot asphalt path on either side of Hudson Street to, and through Grand Street, to Henderson Street, which latter will be asphalted full width to Mercer Street, which will also be asphalted full width to the new viaduct, to the heights now in course of construction. Dr. Edge said that the Street and Water Board gave him reason to believe that it would carry out the plan.

To-day's Big Bicycle Parade.

It has been estimated that the bicycle parade arranged by The Evening Telegram for this afternoon will have in it a great crowd of wheelmen and wheelwomen. The event promises to be a grand success. The route will be up the Boulevard from the vicinity of Seventy-second Street to One Hundred and Eighth Street, through which the line will pass to Riverside Drive. The procession will proceed up this to the circle in front of the Grant Tomb and return over the same course. The review stand will be located at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and the Drive. The procession is scheduled to move at 2:30 o'clock.

Kings County Men Race To-day.

The most interesting event in Brooklyn cycle circles to-day will doubtless be the five-mile handicap road race for the men of speed in the Kings County Wheelmen. The contest will take place on the Valley Stream course, and the probable scratch men are Monte Paige, Albert Relyea, "Charlie" Earl, and Otto Roehr. Other men close to the scratch mark will probably be Harry Peters, Will Hall, and W. H. Ross. A fine gold medal will be given to the winner. A silver medal will reward the man to finish second. The race will be started at 3:30 o'clock.

To Arrange for the Cycle Shows.

It is expected that arrangements will be perfected at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers next Tuesday for both the Eastern and Western cycle exhibitions of 1897. President Coleman has called the meeting for 10:30 A. M., at the board offices, 271 Broadway.

The Liberty's' Captain Still Ill.

Owing to the protracted illness of Capt. Cowenhoven, the Liberty Wheelmen will not have the regular club run on Sunday. Many of the members, however, will ride out to Freeport, L. I., under the leadership of Lieuts. Palmer and Kendrick. The annual club race of the Liberty Wheelmen will be held as usual in July.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Final arrangements have been made for the Niantic Wheelmen's century run to-morrow. It was decided yesterday by the committee to receive entries up to the time of starting. The route is as follows: Jersey City, Paterson, Montclair, Plainfield, and New-Brunswick, returning via Plainfield, Elizabeth, and Newark to Jersey City. The start will be made at 6 A. M., and the limit has been placed at fourteen hours. Dinner will be eaten at New-Brunswick. The entrance fee is 50 cents.

—"Freddie" Titus and E. T. Hand of the Riverside Wheelmen will make an attempt next Friday to beat the tandem record of eight hours between the City Hall and Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. The distance is about 110 miles.

—The Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell will preach a special sermon to-morrow evening before members of the League of American Wheelmen in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, at One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

—All the prominent racing men will, it is expected, take part in the Quill Club Wheelmen's National circuit meet on Sept. 19. Particularly desirable prizes will be offered in all the events.

—The Race Committee of the National meet will issue its prize list next week. Prizes to the value of $3,000 will be offered during the three days.

—Mayor Jewett of Buffalo has become a member of the League of American Wheelmen.

Many Yale Men Entered.

Yale has entered a large team for the New-York athletic games next Saturday. Among those who will carry the Yale blue are: 100-yard run—Frank Chappel, T. R. Fisher, Dyer, F. P. Gowan, S. K. Gerard, Dal Byers; 220-yard run—Frank Chappel, S. Gerard, Dal Byres, F. P. Gowan, T. R. Fisher, Dyer; 440-yard run—T. R. Fisher, S. Gerard; 1-mile run—Boardman, Frank Gowan, Charles Atha, Drew; 880-yard run—Hickey, Bett; Boardman; mile run—Buckingham, Lewis; 120-yard hurdle—Perkins, Van Ingen, George B. Hatch, Thompson, Van Beuren; one-fifth-mile hurdle—L. P. Sheldon, Frewsmith, E. C. Perkins, Connor, Weston; pole vault—Van Winkle, Allis, Selin; 16-pound hammer—H. P. Cross, Weck, Charles Chadwick, R. Hickok, R. Sheldon; 16-pound shot—L. Sheldon, Weston, Frewsmith, R. Mitchel, Allis, Betts; high jump—Merwin, Gerard.

Entries will be accepted by the first mail on Monday morning. Address John C. Gulick, Secretary, 104 West Fifty-fifth Street.

For the All-Around Championship.

John J. Mooney of the Xavier Athletic Association, who was in his day one of Ireland's famous athletes, has started in to get himself in perfect shape for the all-around championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be held in conjunction with the New-Jersey Athletic Club's Fourth of July celebration. Besides Mooney, it is expected that Larkin of the Xavier Athletic Association and Sheldon of Yale, the college champion, will compete. The contest this year will be very exciting. The scoring will be done by percentage, and it is expected that many athletes who will compete will eclipse the record made by Cosgrove last year. Besides the all-around championships, there will be football, bicycle races, exhibitions of trick and fancy bicycle riding, baseball, and handicap athletic events. Entries will close with J. E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New-York, June 27.

NEW-YORKS STILL WINNING.

St. Louis Played Loosely and Lost an Uninteresting Game.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 7; St. Louis, 3.
Brooklyn, 10; Cincinnati, 1.
Cleveland, 10; Baltimore, 4.
Chicago, 10; Boston, 6.
Philadelphia, 9; Pittsburg, 8.
Washington, 14; Louisville, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	23	12	.657
Baltimore	25	15	.625
Cincinnati	25	16	.610
Philadelphia	25	16	.610
Boston	23	16	.590
Brooklyn	20	19	.513
Washington	19	19	.500
Pittsburg	18	19	.486
Chicago	20	22	.476
New-York	18	22	.450
St. Louis	11	29	.275
Louisville	9	31	.225

The New-Yorks won another game from the St. Louis club yesterday by a score of 7 to 3. Umpire Henderson aided the home team on several occasions, and Roger Connor, Captain of the visitors, made several vigorous kicks. Clarke pitched for the home team. Nine hits were made off him, but the St. Louis players were unable to hit at opportune times, and so lost.

For the visitors Donahue was in the box, and 7 runs were made off him. G. Davis, Tiernan, Gleason, and Connaughton were each credited with two base hits, while W. Clark, H. Davis, and Farrell made one each. The St. Louis men will play the last game of the series this afternoon, and Meekin will pitch for the home team. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
V'n H'n, cf.	0	1	0	1	0	0	Dowd, cf.	1	2	3	0	0	0
G. Davis, 3b.	2	2	6	3	0		Niland, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	2	2	1	1	0		Quinn, 2b.	0	2	2	4	0	
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	0	2	0		Connor, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0	
Conlon, ss.	2	2	2	2	1		Parrott, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Clark, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0		Meyers, 3b.	1	1	3	3	2	
H. Davis, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		Cross, ss.	0	1	0	3	0	
Farrell, c.	0	1	0	2	0		M'Farl'd, c.	1	1	2	1	0	
Clarke, p.	1	1	0	2	0		Donahue, p.	0	1	0	1	1	
Total	7	11	27	17	1		Total	3	9	24	13	3	

New-York	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—3

Earned runs—New-York, 3; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Connaughton, Connor. Three-base hit—Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Niland. Stolen bases—G. Davis, Gleason, Cross, (2,) Dowd, (2.) Left on bases—New-York, 5; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—By Clarke, 2. Passed ball—Farrell. Double plays—Tiernan and Clark, Connaughton and Clark, Meyers and Connor. Umpire—Mr. Henderson.

BROOKLYNS HAVE REVENGE.

Beat the Cincinnatis Easily at Eastern Park by Good Batting.

The Brooklyn team had revenge on the Cincinnatis yesterday at Eastern Park for the whitewash they received on Thursday. They won the game by a score of 10 to 1, after knocking Dwyer out of the box.

Kennedy pitched for the home team and held the visitors down to five hits. The home team made thirteen hits off Dwyer and Gastright, which resulted in 10 runs, 8 of which were earned. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	2	2	4	4	0	0	Burke, lf.	0	2	6	0	0	
Jones, rf.	1	2	1	0	0		Hoy, cf.	0	0	7	1	0	
Lach'ce, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0		Muller, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	
Corc'n, ss.	2	2	3	6	1		McPhee, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0	
Shindle, 3b.	2	1	0	2	0		Ewing, 1b.	0	1	3	0	0	
McCarthy, lf.	2	1	3	0	0		Smith, ss.	0	0	1	1	0	
Schoch, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0		Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	
Burrell, c.	0	0	2	0	1		Vaughn, c.	0	0	2	0	0	
Kennedy, p.	0	0	1	3	0		Dwyer, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
							*Gastright, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	10	13	27	12	2		*Gray	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total.	1	5	24	3	1	

*Batted for Gastright in ninth inning.

Brooklyn	4	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	—10
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 9. Home run—McCarthy. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Shindle, and McPhee. Stolen bases—Shindle, McCarthy, and Burke. Hit by pitcher—Hoy. Wild pitch—Gastright. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Chicago	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	—10

Base hits—Boston, 8; Chicago, 16. Errors—Boston, 3; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Stivetts and Bergen; Terry and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	2	—9
Pittsburg	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	—8

Base hits—Philadelphia, 18; Pittsburg, 15. Errors—Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Lucid and Grady; Killen and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	5	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	4	—14
Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	—7

Base hits—Washington, 14; Louisville, 12. Errors—Washington, 7; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Maul and McGuire; Frazier and Warner. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	—4
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—10

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Esper, Corbett, and Robinson; Young and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Weidman and Keefe.

Hartford, 5; Metropolitan, 1.

HARTFORD, June 5.—Hartford defeated the Metropolitans to-day by five to one. In the third inning Bannon and Foster made three-baggers. In two innings the Metropolitans were retired with the bases filled. Seeds pitched a fine game and was well supported. The score:

Hartford	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	—5	
Metropolitan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	

Base hits—Hartford, 8; Metropolitan, 8. Errors—Hartford, 4; Metropolitan, 5. Batteries—Seeds and Smith; Bowen and Foster.

Paterson, 6; Wilmington, 1.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 5.—Paterson again defeated Wilmington to-day. The home team played in poor form. Score:

Wilmington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	
Paterson	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—6	

Base hits—Wilmington, 10; Paterson, 12. Errors—Wilmington, 4; Paterson, 1. Batteries—Amole and Wise; Coogan and Killacky. Umpire—Mr. Mace.

Williams, 15; Dartmouth, 2.

HANOVER, N. H., June 5.—Williams defeated Dartmouth to-day, 15 to 2. Crollius was in the box for the home team, and the visitors sized up his pitching for twenty hits. On the other hand, Lewis kept his five hits well scattered. The game was full of brilliant plays, in which Lewis, Bradley, Abbott, and Watson took part. Abbott and Adams both got injured in the third inning. The score:

Williams	0	3	0	2	0	5	0	3	2	—15
Dartmouth	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Williams, 20; Dartmouth, 5. Errors—Williams, 4; Dartmouth, 7. Batteries—Lewis and Ross; Crollius, Abbott, and Folsom.

Brown, 16; Vermont, 4.

PROVIDENCE, June 5.—Brown defeated University of Vermont easily this afternoon by the score of 16 to 4. The visitors were completely outclassed. Score:

Brown	2	0	4	0	0	4	3	3	0	—16
Univ. of Vermont	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Base hits—Brown, 19; University of Vermont, 9. Errors—Brown, 5; University of Vermont, 8. Batteries—Mellor and Dunne, Dinsmore and Agon.

Orange to Play Amherst.

The Orange Athletic Club baseball team will play Amherst College to-day at Orange Oval. The record of the Orange team has been greatly improved by the recent defeat of Princeton University. The pitching for Orange will be done by Huyler Westervelt, who recently shut out the strong Riverton team without a hit.

The Boxing and Wrestling Meet.

From present indications, there is no doubt that the annual boxing and wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, to be held at Madison Square Garden on June 15 and 17, will have the most representative entry list that has ever been received. The St. George Athletic Club, which has always made a feature of wrestling, has already entered men in every class. In the 115-pound class they have entered J. Renzland; 125-pound, E. Harris and George Vestner, holder of the Metropolitan championship. In the 135-pound class they have entered A. Lippman, who holds the Amateur Athletic Union championship for 1894. In the 158-pound class will be found W. Weidman and J. Newberg, together with other entries. For the boxing championships, the Pastime Athletic Club, Clinton Athletic Club, Brooklyn Athletic Club, New York Side Athletic Club, Clipper Athletic Club, National Athletic Club, and Star Athletic Club will be well represented. The entries received from the Clipper Athletic Club for the boxing championships are: 105 pounds, James Shiels; 115 pounds, Eugene Fitzpatrick; 135 pounds, J. O'Gara; 145 pounds, George Browne, and for the wrestling championships in the 125-pound class, Max Brenner, and in the 158-pound class, Frank E. Kohl and Charles Kuhlman. Entries close with J. W. Kelly, Jr., care of James E. Sullivan, No. 241 Broadway, New-York City, on June 8.

Dauntless Club's Ladies' Day.

Preparations are being made by the members of the Dauntless Rowing Club for their annual ladies' day and club regatta, which will be held on Saturday afternoon, July 11, beginning at 2 o'clock. The regattas and ladies' days given by the Dauntless are noted for their spirited contests and the quality of those competing, and this year's event will not be an exception. The clubhouse will be profusely decorated with bunting and Japanese lanterns, and in the evening the house will be lighted by electric lights. During the races in the afternoon there will be music and dancing, followed by a dainty collation, and in the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks. The members intend to make this year's regatta one of the most brilliant ever given by the club, and no stone will be left unturned to that end. The committee in charge of the affair are Capt. Edward H. Anderson, Treasurer John J. Shea, Secretary Joseph P. Knipe, Frank Vanderboget, and R. Richard Mamlok.

Grand Challenge Cup Entries.

LONDON, June 5.—The Yale University crew and the Amsterdam Rowing Club are the only foreign entries in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup in the Henley Regatta, which will take place next month.

Dr. McDowell of Chicago, E. A. Thompson of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Canada, and Mohr and Blusse, the last two belonging in Amsterdam, are entered in the Diamond Sculls. A Paris crew is entered for the Thames Challenge Cup. The Yale crew will occupy Marsh Mills House, at Wargrave, during their sojourn in England.

To Try for the Diamond Sculls.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 5.—"Bush" Thompson intends leaving for England on the 10th inst. to take part in the Henley regatta. He will enter for the diamond sculls. It is understood McDowell of Chicago, who won the American championship at Saratoga, will accompany him.

Paret Defents Cranston.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., June 5.—J. P. Paret, the Southern tennis champion, added another victory to his credit in the Ridgewood tennis tournament yesterday afternoon by defeating W. M. Cranston, the English crack, two sets to one. Cranston has recently come to this country from the Queen's Tennis Club, England. He expects to compete in all the prominent American tourneys, and will play at the National championship meeting at Newport in August.

The Englishman played wildly through the greater part of the match, most of his returns going either into the net or out of court. Frequently, however, he executed strokes which gave a glimpse of his true form. With a little practice he will undoubtedly give the American cracks a good account of himself. Paret's victory places him in the final round with R. H. Palmer, of Ridgwood, whom he will meet on Saturday. The final round of the ladies' singles will also take place on Saturday. The winner will secure the handsome silver trophy recently offered by Mr. G. H. Moore of this city. The score:

Men's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret, Orange T. C., beat W. M. Cranston, Queen's Tennis Club, England, 6—7, 6—2, 6—3.

A Defeat for Larned.

LONDON, June 5.—In the semi-final rounds for the Middlesex Lawn Tennis Championship today Mahoney beat Chapman and Creville beat Larned.

Outing of the Charles H. Ebbets Club.

Arrangements for the outing of the Charles H. Ebbets Club at Ulmer Park, on Monday, June 15, are very nearly completed. A number of prominent citizens have promised to attend; also the members of the Brooklyn and Baltimore Baseball Clubs. During the afternoon the following athletic competitions will take place: Seventy-five-yard dash, standing broad jump, potato race, 440-yard race, bicycle race, (2 finals,) running broad jump, bicycle race, (finals,) three-legged race, and bowling. There will be a bowling competition, Boston style. Dinner will be served promptly at 8 o'clock, and after that there will be dancing.

Gerard Chosen Captain.

NEW-HAVEN, June 5.—The postponed meeting of members of the Yale track athletic team was held to-day, and S. K. Gerard of Philadelphia was elected Captain for the coming year. J. H. Thompson and E. Hill, Jr., the other candidates in the field, withdrew, and Gerard's election was declared unanimous. Gerard is a junior, and has represented Yale in the middle-distance runs and the jumps for two years.

The Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 53s 9d; prime mess dull at 48s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 47s 6d; do, medium, dull at 40s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 39s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 27s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 26s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 24s; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, steady at 22s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 22s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 23s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 22s 9d. Cheese—American, ordinary new, dull at 37s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 17s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 16s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s 9d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 4½d; No. 1 Northern, Spring, steady at 5s 1d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 3s ¼d; June firm at 3s ¼d; July steady at 3s ⅝d; August steady at 3s 1¼d. Flour—Winter, steady at 6s 9d. Hops—At London—Pacific coast firm at 25@45s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American, middling, low middling clause, June delivery, 3 53-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 3 53-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 53-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 51-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 47-64@3 48-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 44-64@3 45-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 42-64@3 43-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 42-64@3 43-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 42-64@3 43-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 3 43-64@3 44-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 44-64@3 45-64d, buyers.

LONDON, June 5—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 10s@10s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—June, 10s 8¼d; August, 11s. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 32s per quarter; May shipment, via Cape, 32s. Linseed cake, £4 12s 6d per ton for Western. Linseed oil, 18s 1½d@18s 6d per cwt. Sperm oil, £28 10s per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 5 5-16d@5¾d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 9d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 1½d per cwt. Resin—American, strained, 4s 10½d; do, fine, 7s. Australian Tallow—Beef, 17s 9d@18s 3d per cwt; do, mutton, 19@20s. Pepper—Fair Singapore white, 4 1-16d. Nutmegs, 110 to lb, 1s 3d. Manila Hemp—Good, £18, cost, insurance, and freight. Provisions—American refrigerator beef, in consequence, 1s 6d@1s 10d per $ lb, by the carcass; hindquarters, 3s 2d@3s 6d.

Flawless and well-shaped teeth will make even a homely face attractive. Don't be indifferent to your appearance. Come to me and I will remedy any defect. My crown and bridge work is inexpensive because it is permanent. It does away with the discomfort of a plate. This work can be done properly by none other than myself. All inventions and improvements are mine. Consultation and estimates free.

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A wheel, to both run and wear well, must have good bearings, sprockets and chain, and an extremely rigid frame.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 6th will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin*, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo,") at 9 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, Yucatan, and Campeachan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Monday and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed mail only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Mowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 29 and up to June 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 29, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON.

Programme of the Exercises Which Are to Begin To-day.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 5.—The exercises of the one hundred and forty-ninth annual commencement of Princeton University will begin Saturday, and the old university village is fast filling up with the usual throng of commencement visitors and alumni of the college.

The baccalaureate sermon, by the President of the college, will be delivered Sunday, at 11 o'clock.

Class day will come on Monday, and Monday evening the annual junior oratorical contest, in Alexander Hall, will take place.

The reading of the theses by members of the graduating class in the School of Science and the exhibition of drawings in the engineering and graphics departments in the School of Science are scheduled for Tuesday. The annual meeting of the two literary societies will take place Tuesday at 11 o'clock, followed by the annual dinner of the Alumni Association, in University Hall. There will be an exhibition in the afternoon of the Gymnastic Association in the new Brokaw swimming tank, and from 4 to 6 o'clock President and Mrs. Patton will give a reception to the members of the senior class and their friends at Prospect, the Presidential mansion. The Lynde Prize Debate will take place in Alexander Hall in the evening, between three seniors from each of the two literary societies, and the sophomore reception, or commencement ball, will come at 10 P. M. to finish off an exceedingly busy day.

Commencement Day proper will fall on Wednesday next, and the graduation of the one hundred and forty-ninth class turned out by the college will take place in Alexander Hall, beginning at 10:30 A. M. The Latin salutatory, representing the highest honor of the class, will be delivered by F. W. Loetscher of Iowa. The English salutatory will be spoken by A. H. Lybyer of Indiana, representing the second highest honor, and the valedictory by Edward S. Worcester of Vermont. Honorary orations will also be delivered by three selected members of the class, chosen for their scholarship and rhetorical ability. The Harvard-Princeton baseball game in the afternoon will bring the exercises of Commencement Week to a close.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 5—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair weather, easterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, easterly to southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy, with local showers, variable winds. GEORGIA, generally fair, warmer in northern portion, southerly winds. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy weather, with showers over the coast, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, and LOUISIANA, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, southeasterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy weather, with local rains in eastern portion, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS, showers, followed by fair weather, warmer, brisk and high southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, increasing cloudiness and probably local thunderstorms, southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY generally fair, but possibly local rains in extreme western portion, southerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair, possibly preceded by light showers on the lakes, light to fresh southwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair during the day, southerly winds, becoming variable, slightly cooler in northern portion. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, preceded by local showers in the eastern portion, light variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, light to fresh northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair during the day, cooler in northern portions, light to fresh northerly winds, shifting to easterly. MISSOURI, fair, followed by local thunderstorms in western portion, cooler in northern portion, southeasterly winds. IOWA, partly cloudy weather, with local rain, variable winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair, cooler in southeastern portion, northerly winds, shifting to easterly.

KANSAS, local thunderstorms, with partly cloudy weather, cooler in western portion, southeasterly winds. NEBRASKA, local rains and thunderstorms, cooler in western portion, easterly winds, becoming variable. SOUTH DAKOTA, local thunderstorms, followed by fair weather, variable winds, warmer in western portion. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, followed by local showers in western portion, cooler in western portion, southeasterly winds. COLORADO, local rains, cooler in southern portion, winds shifting to northerly. WYOMING, local rains, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. MONTANA, partly cloudy weather, with local showers, winds shifting to westerly, cooler in northern portion.

The barometer has risen in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and on the New-England coast, and has fallen over the Plateau and Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer is relatively high on the Atlantic and North Pacific coasts, and there is an area of low pressure covering this region, and a second depression over Arizona and New-Mexico.

It has been slightly warmer in the central valleys and lake region, and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast, but cooler weather is reported from Northeastrn New-England and the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain regions.

Generally fair weather has prevailed in the central valleys, and on the Atlantic coast, but local showers are reported from the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the upper lake region, Western Pennsylvania, Western Tennessee, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and Wyoming.

The weather will continue generally fair in the Atlantic coast districts, and the cloudiness will increase with local thunderstorms from the Central and Lower Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.,

Daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:30, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00, A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:16 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, and hourly from 3:10 to 9:10 P. M.

CULVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Leave foot of WHITEHALL St., New-York today at 7:10 A. M. and hourly until 8:10 P. M.

Extra trains on race days, B. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., and half hourly until 7:10 P. M., 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R. Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:10, 8:00, 9:20, 10:55 A. M.; 1:00, 1:55, 3:00, 4:30, 5:35, 7:00, 8:10 P. M.; (12:10 P. M. Saturdays only.) Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., and hourly from 1:00 to 7:00 P. M., 8:50 P. M.

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First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:46 A. M.
Returning, leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAY,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm, and boarding houses, with

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and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 195, 171, 371, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 334 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts., in Brooklyn, 4 Court Sts., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 240 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 685 of the hotels, farms, and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

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Our special annual book of Summer tours, showing rates and routes to every point of interest in America for individual travelers, is now ready and can be obtained free at our offices; also pamphlet describing three to fourteen days' Summer vacation tours, all expenses included.

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NEW-YORK—Long Island.

A NATURAL SUMMER RESORT.
COUNTRY AND SEASHORE COMBINED.
PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island and inlet to ocean; one hour from New-York; boating, bathing, fishing, sailing; fine roads and interesting drives; select family hotel receives 400 guests; full orchestra; highest class appointments; rates reasonable. For pamphlet or general information, apply to New-York Office, The Gerlach, or for rooms at Bay Shore. NOW OPEN.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

Manhattan Beach.
MANHATTAN HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
SEE TIME TABLE EXCURSION COLUMN.

Oriental Hotel opens June 20. Address Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, L. I., 30 miles from New-York. Opens June 20th. Handsomest and coolest hotel on great South Bay FACING THE OCEAN; LARGE ADDITION HAS RECENTLY BEEN ERECTED; rooms with private baths; electric lights. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling, man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Terms reasonable.
E. HATHAWAY,
at Times Bldg., N. Y., Wednesday, (Room 47.)

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"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 118, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 853 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

THE HOTEL WAWBEEK
AND COTTAGES,
(Wawbeek Lodge,)
ON THE UPPER SARANAC,
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
Unsurpassed in location and appointments.
SELECT PATRONAGE.
Guides, Rowboats, Naphtha Launch, Carriage and Saddle Horses.
OPEN JULY 1 TO OCTOBER 1,
URIAH WELCH, Mgr.
Address Wawbeek P. O., Franklin Co., N. Y., or Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE ANTLERS,
On Raquette Lake.
Now open until Oct. 15th. The most naturally attractive lake in the Adirondacks; in the heart of the wilderness; good boating and bathing; the best fishing and hunting; beautiful walks; charming scenery; cottages of from two to eight rooms for rent; special reduced rates until July 15th and for the season. Address
C. H. BENNETT, Prop.

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THE CHATEAUGAY.
Superb scenic location. Elevation, 1,650 feet. Absolutely no hay fever. All out-of-door sports. Terms moderate. C. W. BACKUS,
Merrill, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.—Recent improvements include electric lighting. Open June 1st. Pamphlet and terms on application to JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y., or FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, N. Y.

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THE BERKELEY,
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. All modern improvements. Send for circular.
WILLIAM A. DENISON.

NEW-YORK—Lake George.

THE LAKE HOUSE.
The finest hotel in the Adirondacks. White waiters, electric lights, ballroom, billiard room, bowling alley, baseball ground, dirt tennis courts, &c. W. W. BROWN, Lessee and Proprietor, Lake George, N. Y.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,
Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

THE CROSBYSIDE,
Lake George. Superbly located. Open June 8 to Oct. 1. Terms, $12 to $21 a week. A. H. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,
Hague, N. Y. Opens June 1. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
Near Lake George. Dry mountain air. Beautiful scenery. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. S. T. Birdsall, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

HOTEL UNCAS, LAKE GEORGE, Silver Bay, N. Y.—Everything new. References. SMITH SEXTON, Proprietor.

TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—New addition of 14 rooms; boating, bathing, fishing; lawn tennis; livery. C. H. WHEELER, Prop.

NEW-YORK—Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL.
OPENS JUNE 27.
Kaaterskill Mountain,
Kaaterskill Park,
Kaaterskill Lake,
Kaaterskill Falls.
Four Hours from New-York.
EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL. DIRECT RAILROAD ACCESS. ELEVATION 3,000 FEET. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
For information apply to
W. H. PARKE,
HOTEL WALDORF, NEW-YORK.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open June 20. 8½ hours from New-York.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Dutchess County.

THE HALCYON,
(formerly Halcyon Hall,)
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Now open.
Easily accessible. Unique in design, liberal in management; perfect cuisine. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Easily reached from Grand Central Depot in about 2 hours. Moderate rates. For descriptive pamphlet address H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Proprietor, Millbrook, N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,
Two hours from New-York by Harlem R. R. A first-class family hotel. Opens June 20. 1,200 feet elevation.
N. S. HOWE.....Proprietor.
Post Office and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Saratoga.

INNOVATION
OF POPULAR PRICES.
GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs,
WILL OPEN JUNE 15.
Transient Rates, $4 Per Day and Upwards.
Special terms per week and season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel
and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book of views mailed free.
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SARATOGA SPRINGS.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Season of 1896. Open June 15 to October 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE
AND
BATHS
OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.
New-York Office: Windsor Hotel. T. R. PROCTOR.

NEW-YORK—Lake Champlain.

THE ORIGINAL
HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,
On Lake Champlain, Maquam Bay, Vermont. Open from June to October. Good boating and fishing. Table supplied with fresh vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, etc., from hotel farm. Accessible via R. R. and steamboat. Sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated throughout. For illustrated circular address
C. F. SMITH, Swanton, Vt.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL Open June 16.
EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS OF SULPHUR WATER, INHALATION, BATHS, & DOUCHES FOR RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, SKIN DISEASES
Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water. Beautiful drives. Fine wheeling. Write for circular and prices at Buckingham Hotel, Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

CONNECTICUT.

FENWICK HALL,
ON THE SOUND, SAYBROOK POINT, CT.
Open June 15. Convenient to city. Attractive rates. Circulars, diagrams, and information 10 West 23d St., Room 46. F. L. HARRAL.

MAINE.

HOTEL ALBRACCA, York Harbor, Maine.
OPENS JUNE 20.
Finest location on the coast. Send for circular.
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE,
Directly on the beach. OPENS JUNE 25. New passenger elevator. For rates, diagrams, and information address A. P. MARGETTS, Chief Clerk, Asbury Park, N. J. Or, F. H. SCHOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., New-York City.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

NEW-JERSEY—Atlantic City.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day, elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Hotel Breslin.
Open June 24, under new management. Rooms shown Wed. and Sat. Train leaves D., L. & W. 9:20 A. M. For full particulars address W. L. WALDEN, proprietor Hotel St. Marc, 5th Av. and 30th St., N. Y.

MACADAMIZED CYCLING ROADS.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.
Normandie, near Seabright, New-Jersey, fronts on the ocean and Shrewsbury River. Opens Saturday, June 20th, under the management of Ferdinand P. Earle. Trains by boat and rail stop at Normandie Station. Transient $3.50 per day and upward. Special rates for the season. House now open for inspection. Inquire for Mr. O. D. Potter.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN
AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 3. 25 miles from New-York, on the D., L. & W. R. R., in the Highlands of New-Jersey, via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet. Chief from the Laurel House.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE OCTAGON,
SEABRIGHT, N. J.
The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Seabright; directly on the beach.
Will open June 20th.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

SEWAREN HOUSE, SEWAREN, N. J. Now open; delightfully situated on Staten Island Sound; new management; excellent appointments. G. C. AUSTIN, Proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL,
Glen Summit, Penn. Opens June 20.
On L. V. R. R., four and one-half hours from New-York. 2,000 feet elevation. Finest driving and bicycling, and all other amusements. First-class orchestra. Steam heat, elevator; rooms en suite; private bath.
W. H. CROSBY, Manager.
For booklets and other information apply to FRED SCHOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

THE PAXINOSA INN,
Mountain resort, at Easton, Penn., at an elevation of 1,000 feet, will open June 13th; reasonable rates. Under the management of WILLIAM NEIL and HENRY AVERY, Jr. Address Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
THE NEW WALLINGFORD,
Wallingford, Vt Nine miles south of Rutland, on B. & R. R. R. Time from Boston, via Rutland, 6 hours; from New-York, 6½ hours. Write for illustrated book. Special rates for families.
J. HENRY OTIS, Proprietor.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley
ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.
No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:20 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:10 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.
Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognised ability, and experience with the waters.
Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.
For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.
Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

Warm Sulphur Springs, Bath County, Virginia, are now open for guests. For circulars and information write to
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Proprietors.

BOARDERS WANTED.

32d ST., 34 and 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without board; references exchanged.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Desirable double and single rooms; good table; Summer prices; visitors to city accommodated; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

17th ST., 50 WEST.—Most desirable parlor suite; suitable for doctor; excellent locality; two other rooms.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, en suite or singly; private bath; references.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE ACCORDED AN EARNEST INVITATION to services at Central Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. 10 A. M.; holy communion, administered by the pastors; 11 A. M., S. P. Cadman preacher—"Ethics of Agnosticism"; child choir, 3:30; pleasant hour, Bible study; 7:30, orchestral concert; 8 P. M., preaching, Mr. Cadman. Church open to the people every week night; attractive services, organ recitals, bright talks. Seats free. Art loan exhibit—paintings from private collections and studio of Prof. E. J. Read, open every night in the chapel.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (cor. Lexington Ave.,) Rev. B. E. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching, 11 A. M., "The Unlovely Saint and the Loveable Sinner"; 8 P. M., "If Lost, Whose Fault Is It?" Song service 7:30 P. M. All welcome.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES COMMEMORATing forty-fifth year of Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, June 7th, 9:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Social gathering Tuesday, June 9th. Former members especially invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St. Evening, 7:45. Father Antonio Milanesi, a young Catholic priest, gives his reasons for becoming a Protestant. Pastor O'Connor welcomes all priests.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Rev. Stephen H. Camp of Brooklyn will preach at 11 A. M. June 14, Rev. James T. Bixby of Yonkers will preach. The public cordially invited.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, 7th inst., at 11 A. M.
Dr. van Dyke will preach.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper
at the close of the service.
Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., will preach at 4:30 P. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. George W. Phillips, D. D., of Rutland, Vt., will preach; services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams, assistant minister; 4 P. M., evening prayer, (choral.)

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion immediately after the morning service. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST,)—Christian Science services Sundays, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday school 12 M., (noon;) Fridays, 8 P. M., Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 213-217 West 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; take elevator.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 91st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching; subject, "Finding God." 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 84TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. John W. Chadwick will preach. Subject—"The Bible of the Heart." All are cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., (sacrament of the Lord's Supper.) The baccalaureate sermon before the graduating classes of Columbia University will be preached by Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, D. D., at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M. Topic, "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread." Rev. John L. Clark, at 8 P. M., topic, "Crucified with Christ."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. Richard A. Greene will preach at 11 A. M.

EAST SEVENTY-FOURTH SEREET AND Park Avenue—The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, (Protestant Episcopal.)—Divine service 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, D. D., rector. 8 P. M., sermon by Rev. Rockland Tyng Homans.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor. —At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. Subject, evening sermon: "Doing Good Without Money." All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. —Services Sunday, 7th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Archibald McCullagh, D. D., of Worcester, Mass., is expected to officiate.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Special Service.
4 P. M.—Text talk, "Gardens."
A Cordial Welcome for All.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.,
Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "The Marriage of the Lamb." Communion at close of the service.
8 P. M., "A Very Small Heim." Closing evening service for the season.
Wednesday evening, devotional meeting.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D ST.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP, 11 A. M.
CHILDREN'S DAY SERVICE, 8 P. M.
Preparatory lecture Wednesday evening at 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (at 58d St.)
Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach morning and evening.
8 P. M., "The Victory of Faith." Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South, Edward Judson.—Preaching 10:45 and 7:30. Congregational Bible class conducted by W. Lewis Fraser at 4:00.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (SWEDENborgian) East 35th Street Between Park & Lexington Avenues, Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Service at 11 o'clock. Subject, "True Patriotism—What Is It, & How Formed."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, NEAR Bridge Entrance.—Dr. Lyman Abbott preaches in the morning, Rev. C. T. Weitzel in the evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST.—Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Mozart's 1st,) 11 A. M.; vespers and benediction, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Father Ritchie will preach morning and evening. Subjects, "A Scribe's Treasure" and "Esoteric Christianity."

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The morning service will be followed by holy communion and reception of members. Public cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Rev. George Thomas Dowling, D. D., will officiate.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 59-61 WEST 46TH ST.—Special Lenten service 4 P. M.; Preacher, Rev. H. M. Barbour, Rector Church of the Beloved Disciple; other services 10 and 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship tomorrow 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. In the afternoon of to-morrow the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony Harrison Evans, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to secure a situation for a competent chambermaid; city or country. Call at present employer's, 35 East 67th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady would like to get for her girl a nice place; good, experienced chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, 104 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl, just landed, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to learn; or would go as nurse. 311 East 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two young women; one first-class chambermaid and maid; other as first-class waitress; 7 years' personal reference. 237 East 45th St., care of Behan.

CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman as chambermaid; seamstress; can do plain dressmaking; can be seen at present employer's until engaged. 118 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist in laundry; in country; best of reference. M. W., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; wife first class cook, husband competent butler; well recommended from last employers. French Couple, 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—Respectable woman as cook; understands care of butter and milk; no objection to country; best city references. 305 E. 101st St., first floor.

COOK.—By a reliable colored woman as cook or to take care of house; city references. Hick, 146 West 53d St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By thoroughly good family cook; wages, $25; understands her business; country preferred; best references. Call, after 11 A. M., at 26 West 32d St., present employer's.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of meats, soups, entrees, desserts, and catering; six years' city reference from late employer. 81 West 45th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook in private family; no objection to country; best reference from last place. 256 West 31st St.; ring Tighe's bell.

COOK.—Competent in all branches of cooking and baking; ices, creams, jellies, and sherbets; country preferred; good reference. N., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place her cook, whom she can very highly recommend. Call Friday and Saturday, before 11 o'clock, at 11 West 19th St.

COOK.—First-class in all its branches; meats, soups, entries, desserts; country preferred for the Summer; personal reference. M. H., 146 E. 43d St.

COOK.—By reliable woman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best city reference. M. A. E., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to procure a place for her cook and a chambermaid, whom she can greatly recommend. 11 North Washington Square.

COOK.—A lady would like to find situation for her cook; can be well recommended. Call Saturday and Monday, present employer's, 9 to 1, 215 West 76th St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; personal reference; country preferred. 1,535 2d Av.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Present employer, 35 East 67th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook, in private family; good city reference. A. S., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference from last place; no objection to country. 239 East 35th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a good situation for her cook; best reference. 20 East 60th St.

COOK.—By neat Swede; good cook and laundress; city or country. 171 East 84th St., near 3d Av.

COOK.—In a private family; wages, $35; good reference. Box 351, 530 6th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman, to go out by the day washing, ironing, or cleaning; first-class laundress. Mrs. Falls, 422 West 53d St., third floor, east.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker as lady's maid during Summer months; understands hairdressing; good packer; willing to travel; first-class references. Hortense, 266 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; good cutter, fitter; go short distance in country; worked fourteen years with one dressmaker. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A fashionable dressmaker would like part or whole services for board and room; at watering place preferred; best reference. Charlotte, Box 52, 470 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; works home or by day; city or country; skirts, waists, and suits made; also children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and designer; formerly with White & Howard; exclusive designs; at home or by the day. Dressmaker, 184 East 117th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady; 18; knows thoroughly French, German, Italian, music; as governess to children in a refined family. Mlle. Berthé, care of Mrs. Ziegler, 28 Greenwich Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's MAID, &c.—By a French maid and seamstress; had charge of children for years; recommended by

"UGLY DUCKLING" MATINEE

INCIDENTS RELATING TO THE PLAY IN BELASCO VS. FAIRBANK.

They Consumed Nearly All of the Time in the Trial Yesterday—Paul M. Potter's Testimony of Little Aid to the Plaintiff—Judgments Against Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Potter Introduced—Letters from Mr. Fairbank's Banker and Attorneys.

The trial of David Belasco's suit for $65,000 against A. K. Fairbank of Chicago for the dramatic education of Mrs. Leslie Carter, developed, before Justice Giegerich, in Part V. of the Supreme Court, yesterday into evidence as to the money that kept Mrs. Carter experimentally before the public in 1890.

Letter after letter and telegram after telegram were produced to show that N. K. Fairbank's funds were at the disposal of Mrs. Carter's artistic whims. The connection between the purse of the millionaire and the pockets of the people who were leading the Titian actress to fame was not directly established, but it was shown that E. K. Willard of 50 Broadway, this city, Mr. Fairbank's private banker, was in charge of a fund on which Mrs. Carter could draw at will, and that there appeared to be a disposition on the part of one agent of Mr. Fairbank—his financial right hand—to let another of his agents—his legal left hand—know what he was doing.

Mrs. Carter's receptive purse was the topic of the entire forenoon. Mr. Belasco was again the witness up to the middle of the afternoon. Paul M. Potter confessed that he wrote the play, "Trilby"; admitted that he knew the value of dramatists' work, and the amount of royalties paid to playwrights in the last six years, but to the temporary detriment of Mr. Belasco, he was not allowed to give any figures.

The courtroom was crowded to the point of general discomfort, but there was nothing other than the letters to Mrs. Carter and the evident embarrassment of the defense thereat that was even suggestive of dramatic action.

Mr. Blasco went on the stand as soon as court opened. He was more nervous than he was the two previous days of the trial. He was suffering with neuralgia. His first statements in cross-examination were denials of Mr. Deming's questions, which insinuated that at the settlement of the affairs of "The Ugly Duckling" company, at the Sturtevant House, in the Spring of 1891, he caution Mr. Morrison, one of the Chicago lawyers of Mr. Fairbank, to say nothing of his deposition in Omaha, as proprietor of the show, and to be silent to Mr. Allen, another of Mr. Fairbank's attorneys, as to his claim on Mr. Fairbank.

Then Mr. Deming took from the table a lot of County Clerk's office records of judgments against Mr. Belasco. The amounts were from $81.25 to $263.10. Mr. Belasco attributed them to his persistence in theatrical work to the neglect of real existence, and afterward explained that they had all been satisfied, and that he owed not a dollar now.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Deming, "didn't you try in July, 1893, to get $200 from Mr. Fairbank to pay a dressmaker's bill for Mrs. Carter?"

"I wrote to Charles L. Allen, one of Mr. Fairbank's attorneys."

"Didn't you say that you couldn't produce your play, 'The Heart of Maryland,' unless that bill was paid, and that you were in a horrible dilemma?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you advance money to pay Mrs. Carter's attorney?"

"Yes, Sir; I did."

"Weren't you and Mrs. Carter sued for a theatrical lithograph bill by Julius Bien?"

"Yes."

Next came the incident of the letters. Mr. Deming called on the counsel for the defense to produce certain documents received from any of the counsel or associates of Mr. Fairbank. On the calling of the names of Dexter, Herrick & Allen, Mr. Fairbank's attorneys, Mr. Belasco's attorneys were silent, but then Mr. Dittenhoefer arose and waved a package of thirty letters and telegrams. He said they were from E. K. Willard, Mr. Fairbank's private banker in this city, and Mr. Allen, one of Mr. Fairbank's attorneys. Mr. Deming looked at them and seemed disinclined to let the jury know their contents.

"You have been bluffing," said Mr. Dittenhoefer. "Now we have called your bluff. You must read them. We would have put them in ourselves at the proper time."

Mr. Deming pondered a while and then read. The first letter referred to the beginning of the financial relations between Mr. Fairbank's banker and Mrs. Leslie Carter. It inclosed Mr. Fairbank's card introducing Mr. Willard. There was a letter from Mr. Allen, written in 1889, in which Mr. Fairbank was referred to as "Mr. F." The letter said: "Mr. F. cannot understand why you do not get at your preliminary work." In a letter written in 1892 Mr. Fairbank was referred to as "the other gentleman."

Dexter, Herrick & Allen were Mrs. Carter's attorneys. One of the letters read was from R. W. Morrison of that firm. It related to the appeal in the Carter divorce suit in Chicago. It announced, among other things, that it was amusing to witness the looks of Mr. Carter. "Justice will be done," it read.

One of the most interesting letters was written by E. K. Willard, Feb. 6, 1890, from the New-York Club. It read:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1890.

Dear Mrs. Carter: I gave your maid a checkbook. She supposed that it was all she was to get, and slipped out while my back was turned. When you give out your checks to Mr. Price, you had better let him know of their being cashed. The Second National Bank telegraphed to me that the account had not been made good, as money was not credited at the Second National Bank. I give you check on Manhattan Company. Yours truly, E. K. WILLARD.

In a letter written by Mr. Willard, dated July 16, 1890, from Saratoga, he said:

My Dear Mrs. Carter: Yours is received. I shall be at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, for some time, making occasional short trips to New-York. I hope you will not take it amiss if I request that you will not call upon me either at my office or the club. It excites remark, and certainly a club is no place to receive a lady. You can always reach me by letter. There is no hurry about the business we have together. It is perfectly plain sailing. The only thing I have to do is to pay drafts when I know they are properly made. I do not like paying drafts to the order of Mr. Belasco, but I have done it so as not to embarrass you. I wish you would immediately send to my office, addressed to E. K. W. & Co., the vouchers and statement showing for what the drafts for $100, $350, and $200 were made. It is necessary that I should have advice of drafts, &c. I am likely to be away, and have to instruct my bookkeeper about paying them. Very truly yours,

E. K. W.

In another letter from Mr. Willard to Mrs. Carter, he wrote:

Please remember that Mr. Lewis knows no one in this matter but myself. Please bear this in mind, and don't mention any other name. Yours truly, E. K. W.

A letter written by Mr. Willard July 1, 1890, requested Mrs. Carter to notify him if she should want any more money soon. Mr. Willard was then about to leave town for the Summer. "Let me know a few days in advance when you want money," it read.

There was also a letter saying that the contract called for the payment of money to E. D. Price, as Mr. Willard had no instructions to pay money to anybody else. Mrs. Carter received, Nov. 5, 1890, a letter from the cashier, stating that $1,534.25 had been deposited by him to her account in the Second National Bank. Mr. Willard wired to Mrs. Carter Nov 6, 1890:

Please do not send to Delmonico's any more, as I have given up my wire there.

Mr. Willard wrote four days later that Mr. Fairbank was unable to get a ticket for "The Ugly Duckling" and requested that one be sent to him.

Mr. Deming's next attempt was to show that the rewriting of "The Ugly Duckling" by Mr. Belasco took him away from his coaching of Mrs. Carter. The attempt amounted to nothing.

"Do you want the jury to believe," asked Mr. Deming, "that in sixteen months you made a society woman, not even an amateur, capable of appearing in thirty of the greatest parts on the English-speaking stage?"

"Yes, Sir, I do" was the answer.

Mr. Deming next, by questions, declined to distinguish the difference between an artistic and a financial theatrical success. Mr. Belasco admitted a personal triumph for Mrs. Carter and a financial failure for Mr. Fairbank in "The Ugly Duckling." Mr. Deming hurled question after question as to failure, meaning the general term. Then Mr. Dittenhoefer made one of the few bright remarks that have come from elsewhere than the witness chair.

"Mr. Deming," he asked, "if this case is decided in your favor here, and it goes to the Court of Appeals and you are reversed, don't you think you are still entitled to pay for your services?"

Mr. Belasco insisted under close fire that although the production had failed, his work in making Mrs. Carter a star was worth all of $50,000, which he names for that specific accomplishment.

Paul M. Potter relieved Mr. Belasco at the afternoon session, because he was obliged to leave town. He was of no assistance to Mr. Belasco, because he knew nothing of the value of the work of dramatists previous to August, 1890. He said he received $3,000 for writing "The Ugly Duckling." The play, as produced, was not written by him, he admitted. He was not allowed to tell from whom he received checks for his work. He said that Mr. Belasco's standing as a dramatic writer was of the best, but Justice Dittenhoefer sustained Mr. Deming in his objections to Mr. Potter giving an estimate of the value of Mr. Belasco's work in rewriting "The Ugly Duckling."

Incidentally, Mr. Potter said he knew what royalties have been paid to every dramatic author in the last six years, and that in the four years he has been with Mr. Palmer he has probably had more experience with manuscripts than Mr. Belasco has had.

"Much obliged," said Mr. Deming, as Mr. Potter hurried away.

Mr. Belasco, when he returned to the witness chair, was questioned as to the depositions made in Omaha March 6, 1891, by himself, Mrs. Carter, and E. D. Price, that Mr. Belasco was the sole owner of "The Ugly Duckling." He went back to the protectory gift made to him by Mrs. Carter before the company left New-York.

The defense had alleged that Mr. Belasco had agreed to give a contract for the repayment of the money advanced by Mr. Fairbank. Explaining the matter of the contract, Mr. Belasco said that Mrs. Carter was supposed to give a statement to Mr. Fairbank that she would repay him. "I was asked to get that contract from Mrs. Carter," said Mr. Belasco, "but I never got it, and Mr. Fairbank and his lawyers never asked me about it again."

E. D. Price, who managed "The Ugly Duckling," was the last witness of the day. His examination was not finished.

He said that when the company was going to smash he had been told by Mr. Morrison that Mr. Fairbank had put up all the money he cared to spend. "Mr. Fairbank's name," he said, "was freely used as the backer of the production."

Mr. Belasco, he said, was never announced as the proprietor of the show. "Mr. Fairbank's agents," Mr. Price said, "advised the depositions made in Omaha that Mr. Belasco was the owner."

The trial will be resumed Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Carter and Mr. Fairbank will be called as witnesses early next week.

WORKINGMEN AND FREE SILVER.

Gustav H. Schwab Tells How Wage Earners' Interests Would Be Affected.

Gustav H. Schwab has been studying the free-silver question with reference to the effect on the laboring man and the wage earner. The results he tells as follows:

"In view of the agitation in favor of the free coinage of silver, it is proper to inquire who would be most affected by such a change in our monetary laws. Under the present policy of this country, the standard of value is gold, and the silver money coined and in circulation, as it is limited in amount and is thus kept at parity with gold, is everywhere in the United States received and regarded as equal to gold. Should the free coinage of silver be adopted, silver would take the place of gold and the latter would be driven out of circulation, for the more valuable metal would immediately be withdrawn, hoarded, and exported in accordance with natural law. The result would be that savings-bank deposits, wages of workingmen, and the interests and dividends on small and large investments of all kinds would be paid in depreciated silver, worth only about 50 or 60 cents on the dollar. This would be the immediate effect, and it is clear that those least able to afford it would feel the shock first and most severely.

"When it is considered that the savings-bank deposits in the United States aggregate more than $750,000,000, the extent to which the hard-earned savings of workingmen would suffer can be estimated. The millions who depend on the interests and dividends from small investments of various kinds for their support, and who would see their returns from these investments scaled down nearly one-half, would be in the same predicament.

"The daily and weekly wages of laboring men would be practically scaled down also. A rapid change would take place in the prices of everything laborers have to buy, and a very gradual change if any, would be made in their wages, and then not in proportion to the advance of rents, clothing, food, furniture, and the various other necessaries of life which the laboring men must then buy at prices in silver much higher than the former gold prices. Secretary Carlisle, in his address before the labor organizations of Chicago, showed that in 1862 wages of labor paid in depreciated paper were less than 3 per cent. higher in paper than when paid in gold, but the prices of the 223 articles used by the laborers in the maintenance of their families were nearly 18 per cent. higher than they were when paid in gold; in 1863 the wages of labor paid in depreciated paper, worth about 69 cents on the dollar, were 10¼ per cent. higher than when paid in gold, but the prices of the articles the laborer had to buy with his wages were nearly 49 per cent. higher; in 1864 the wages of labor paid in depreciated paper dollars, worth 49 cents each, had advanced 25¾ per cent., but the prices of the necessaries of life had advanced 90½ per cent.; in the four following years the disproportion between the wages of labor and the prices of commodities continued, and it was not until the year 1869, eight years after the change from a gold basis to a depreciated currency basis, when the value of our currency was 71 cents on the dollar, and it was quite certain that no further depreciation would occur, that the rise in the rate of wages corresponded with the advance in the prices of necessaries of life.

"But these are not the only disastrous effects of a change from a sound standard of value to a depreciated monetary basis, upon the interests of the wage earner and the man of moderate means.

"The instant withdrawal of some 600,000,000 dollars of gold from circulation which would follow the approaching change to a silver basis would give rise to an immediate stringency in the money market, loans of every description would be called in, bringing about untold disaster to every enterprise and causing distress to every borrower, small and great. Rates of interest would be affected, the lender of money would withdraw his capital for the time being, and the borrower would find it impossible to obtain accommodation, industrial establishments would be forced to close, and hundreds of thousands of workingmen would be thrown out of employment.

"These words of warning should suffice to convince our people, on whom the chief burden would fall as a consequence of the debasement of our standard of value."

TO BE VACANT NEXT OCTOBER.

A New Commandant of Cadets at West Point to be Appointed.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—One of the most desirable of army billets is to be vacated in October, that of Commandant of Cadets at West Point. The officer on duty in that position at present is Capt. Samuel M. Mills of the Fifth Artillery. The custom was to detail a new commandant about May 1, but the Superintendent of the Academy recently suggested that no change be made until Oct. 31, that date being a more suitable time for relieving an old officer and detailing another.

There would, he pointed out, be less serious interruption in the work of the cadets, and the successor would not be embarrassed by starting in on an unfinished term.

Col. Mills's successor has not yet been named, but there are, it is said, numerous candidates for the place. It is usual to detail a Captain to the place, the attractiveness of which is enhanced by the fact that the incumbent receives the pay and allowances of a Lieutenant Colonel. The term is for four years, and the increase in pay, if the commandant be a Captain, is about $1,200 per year, with quarters and other advantages of assignment at West Point.

Sooner or Later a neglected Cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all symptomatic of some serious Lung affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

For constipation, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

SUBJECT TO EXAMINATION

TRANSFERS TO THE COMPETITIVE CIVIL SERVICE SCHEDULES.

Positions in the City Departments Which Must Be Competed For Hereafter—The Change Approved by Mayor Strong—The Salaries Involved Amount to About $318,000 a Year—Examinations Ordered for This Month.

The Civil Service Board has transferred 170 positions in the city departments from the exempt schedule to the competitive schedules, the transfer having been approved by the Mayor on June 1. The salaries involved in the transfer amount to about $318,000 a year. The positions, with their present incumbents and the salaries attached, are given below. The names and salaries are taken from The City Record, and the blanks are due to new classifications:

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Warrant and Bond Clerk, F. J. Phillips	$2,500
Marshal, Edward H. Healy	2,800

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

General Bookkeeper, Isaac S. Barrett	$4,000
Paymaster's Clerks—	
David J. Van Winkle	1,800
Thomas S. Prior	1,550
Eugene Conkling	1,550
Anthony C. Daseville	1,400
Frank L. Bacon	1,400
Solon A. Gensler	1,250
Nicholas W. Morrell	1,250
John G. Barnum	1,200
Lewis W. Sandiforth	1,200
William R. Dyer	1,000
Assistant Cashiers—	
Ansel E. Parkhurst	1,600
Edward G. Schermerhorn	1,200
Clerks of Markets—	
Alexander Meakim	3,000
Edward F. Walsh	1,500
Deputy Collectors of City Revenue—	
John Clark	1,400
John H. Rapp	1,300
Edward H. McGurk	1,300
Robert McNamara	1,300
Daniel Dillon	1,250
W. G. Byrne	1,250
John Dunn	1,200
Arthur L. Sewell	1,200
Paymaster's Messengers—	
Frank Learned	$950
Abraham Kantrowitz	950

STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk, Thomas A. Doe	$3,000

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Chief Clerk, Wilson Vance	$3,500
Water Purveyor, Edward P. North	4,000
Superintendent of Street Improvements, John Simpson	2,750
Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, Stephen McCormick	2,750
Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, John C. Graham	2,750
Superintendent of Incumbrances, William Henkel	2,750
Superintendent of Streets, John Simpson	2,750
Examiner of Complaints, Henry C. Farquharson	1,500

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary, John R. Shields	$2,500
Bookkeepers—	
Gustavus L. Jewel	3,000
Louis O. Winkelbach	1,200
Joseph McWade	$3 a day
Secretary of Relief Fund, Edward Savage	3,000
Inspector of Combustibles, George E. Murray	3,000
Fire Marshal, Matrin L. Hollister	3,000

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Charles F. Roberts	4,000
Register of Records, Dr. Roger S. Tracy	3,500
Secretary, Emmons Clark	4,800
Attorney and Counsel, Henry Steinert	4,000
Assistant Counsel, Donald McLean	2,500
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. F. H. Dillingham	3,000

PARK DEPARTMENT.

Engineer of Construction, Montgomery A. Kellogg	$3,500
Typographical Engineer	
General Inspector	1,000
Superintendents—	
Samuel Parsons, Jr.	4,000
Tarleton H. Bean	4,000

STREET IMPROVEMENTS, 23D AND 24TH WARDS.

Superintendent of Maintenance, Charles H. Graham	$2,750
General Inspector and Foreman, James J. Mooney	2,750

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Clerk to the Treasurer, Charles F. Friedman	$2,000
Collectors—	
Thomas J. Hallowell	1,200
Robert Bonner	1,200
Superintendent of Docks, Edward S. Atwood	2,500
Dockmasters—	
James J. Fleming	1,500
Henry A. Palmistine	1,500
Charles A. Groth	1,500
Martin Mauer	1,500
Thomas E. Booth	1,500
Thomas Cusick	1,500
Edward Abeel	1,500
L. Hitch Harrison	1,500
De Witt C. Wheeler	1,500
William H. Brockwell	1,500
Gerard Bancker	1,500
Rufus Darrow, Jr.	1,500
William J. Matthews	1,500
Thomas P. Walsh	1,500
John Clark	1,500
William H. Burns	1,500
Thomas F. Geary	1,500
Theodore Katz	1,500
Assistant Dockmaster	

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Deputy Commissioners—	
Frank J. Bell	$3,500.00
Edward T. Taggard	3,000.00
Twiss Bermingham	2,700.00
James C. Strahan	2,700.00
James W. Conpolly	2,700.00
Henry G. Atherton	2,700.00
Anthony McOwen	2,700.00
James L. McCahill	2,700.00
Eugene J. McEnroe	2,700.00
John C. Schoenberger	2,700.00
John J. Herrick	2,700.00
Daniel M. Robinson	2,700.00
Charles M. Hammond	2,700.00
Richard S. Satterlee	2,700.00
Thomas A. Nealis	2,700.00
Edward Rowell	2,700.00
Robert Miller	2,700.00
Theodore Weston	2,700.00
Augustus M. Field	1,800.00
Thomas C. Arnow	1,800.00
John H. Blumenberg	1,800.00
Oscar C. Naumann	1,500.00
Assessors—	
Thomas J. Rush	3,000.00
John W. Jacobus	3,000.00
Edward McCue	3,000.00
William H. Bellamy	3,000.00

BOARD OF CITY RECORD.

Supervisor of City Record, John A. Sleicher	$5,000.00
Deputy Supervisor and Accountant, Thomas C. Cowell	1,800.00
Private Secretary, Thomas Moore	1,100.00

BOARD OF ELECTRICAL CONTROL.

Engineer	
Electrical expert	
Assistant Secretary, James K. Duffy	$2,400.00

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

Assistant Examiners (a month)—	
J. L. Randle	$133.33
W. F. Bell	133.33
L. B. Hubbard	125.00
T. B. Carpenter	125.00
Charles S. Isaacs	108.33
Eugene Shepard	108.33
James M. Boyd	108.33
C. M. Selbert	100.00
J. E. Blackwell	100.00
George S. Adams	100.00
W. W. Taylor	100.00
W. J. Hampton	83.33
George C. Raines	75.00
C. T. Ashley	75.00
F. T. McGowan	75.00
William Ahmuty	60.00
Clerk, Edward Owen (a month)	250.00

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Clerks (newly classified)	

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERVISORY AND EXAMINING BOARDS.

Secretary, S. William Briscoe	$2,500.00
Chief clerk, Daniel M. Simpson	1,800.00
Chief examiner	3,500.00
Examiners—	
A. H. Brown	1,000.00
Francis Collingwood	1,800.00
Charles B. Jessup	1,000.00
Alfred S. Houghton	720.00
Banjamin F. Vosburgh (each session)	10.00
Danford N. B. Sturgis (each session)	10.00
John H. Fitzpatrick (each session)	10.00
Frederick G. Ireland (each session)	10.00
George N. Messiter (each session)	10.00

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Clerks—	
William H. Ten Eyck	$5,000
Michael F. Blake	2,100
William E. Kurz	1,200
Frank J. Martin	1,200
Charles A. Glaser	1,200
Albert L. Hall	1,200
Thaddeus C. Wasserman	1,200
Charles R. Shopland	1,000
Stuart Harris	1,000
John N. Chester	1,000
Deputy Clerk, John J. Gallagher	2,500
Engrossing Clerk, George P. Osborne	1,000
Librarian, Philip Baer	1,000
Messengers—	
William J. T. Byrne	$900
Emanuel Morganthau	900
Sergeant at Arms, William Donovan	900

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Medical Superintendent of Hospitals, A. E. Macdonald	$4,500
Purchasing Agents—	
George W. Wanmaker	$5,000
F. B. Jarvis	1,200
General Storekeeper, A. J. Dickerson	1,900
Superintendent of Hospitals and Almshouses, —	..
Superintendent of Outdoor Poor Department, William Blake	3,000
Deputy Superintendent of Outdoor Poor Department, —	..
Chief of Staff of Hospital, —	..
Superintendent of Hospitals, —	..
Deputy Superintendent, —	..

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

Purchasing Agent, Charles Steinberg	$2,000
General Storekeeper, —	..
Wardens of Prisons and Workhouses—	
John B. Vandecarr	$2,500
Louis D. Pilsbury	2,500
Erastus F. Mead	2,500
Deputy Wardens—	
Edward O'Shea	$1,300
Charles L. Cappent	1,500

The Civil Service Boards have ordered examinations to be held as follows: June 16, property clerk, Department Public Charities; June 17, driver, repairs and supplies, Fire Department; June 18, timekeeper, Department of Street Improvements, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, etc.; June 19, doorman, Department of Public Parks. Application blanks for any of these examinations may be obtained from the Secretary of the boards, in the new Criminal Court Building.

CUNNINGHAM SUSPECTS SET FREE.

Welsh and McConnell Had Nothing to Do with the Murder.

Charles E. Welsh, known as "Bum Rafferty," and James McConnell, known as "Jimmy the Loon," who had been detained by the police for an investigation of their movements on the day of the murder of little Mary Cunningham at 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, were discharged yesterday, as no evidence had been obtained to connect either of them with the crime. The only person under arrest now is Edward McCormick, who is still believed both by Acting Inspector Brooks and Capt. Martens to have murdered the child. He was transferred yesterday from the prison attached to the Yorkville Court to the Tombs, where he will be detained to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Coroner Dobbs has set down the inquest for next Thursday. The examination will be merely formal, as the Grand Jury will have probably taken action before that day.

Giuseppe Ferrone, the Italian lad, upon whose statement the charge against McCormick is based, is still in charge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Inspector Brooks talked to the boy over an hour yesterday, and he went over the whole story with the Inspector from beginning to end. The Inspector said last night that, notwithstanding the stories which had gained circulation about the alleged untruthfulness of the boy, he still was confident that he was telling the truth. Capt. Martens is looking for a boy in whose company Ferrone is said to have spent the night after the murder. The boys, it is said, spent the evening at Fort George, and the police are anxious to learn whether Ferrone said anything to his companion about what he had seen in the Cunningham apartments, and whether his shirt was blood-stained, as he said it was, from cutting his nose.

A story was circulated yesterday that Mrs. Cunningham, when she went out on Saturday morning, left 15 cents on the kitchen table, and that this money had disappeared when the murder was discovered. It was therefore supposed that the money was taken by the murderer. Mrs. Cunningham does not recollect whether the money was on the table when she returned home. The apartments were invaded by a crowd immediately after the murder was discovered. No money was found on McCormick when he was arrested.

Inspector Brooks said there were certain links in the chain of evidence against McCormick yet to be supplied, and the work of the police was mainly devoted to supplying these links and corroborating the story told by Ferrone. He was confident that with patience the missing links would be discovered.

"There are certain persons who can supply them," he said, "and I now publicly invite them to come forward. The persons I want are, first the girl who ordered the ice which the Ferrone boy took to the house; second, the man who saw the Ferrone boy in the hallway of the house with the ice; third, the man and woman who spoke to the boy as he ran out of the house, and, fourth, a strawberry peddler, to whom the boy says he gave his ice tub to hold for him after he left the house. If these persons will come forward and corroborate the boy's statement, they will be serving the cause of public justice."

DOCTORS ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Three Charged with Stealing Drugs from the Almshouse.

Three young doctors were arraigned for theft in Yorkville Court yesterday. They were arrested on a warrant sworn out by Superintendent John W. Terry of the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island.

The defendants were D. J. Hamburg, employed on the Almshouse staff for seventeen months; E. W. Estler, eleven months employed, and J. K. Conklin, thirteen months in the service. They were alleged to have stolen drugs and medicines worth $430 belonging to the city. Superintendent Terry said:

"By reason of my position I had suspicions that supplies from the medical stores were disappearing faster than the exigencies of the house warranted. The defendants, who are under direction of Commissioner Craft, of the Charities Department, had access to the storerooms, and, in April, after missing large quantities of drugs, I told Superintendent Charles E. Bruce, the head doctor, that I thought the young doctors knew something of the waste.

"The head doctor at once made a demand on the doctors for the return of the medicines. The latter admitted that they had the medicines. They said that, under the former régime, they had been in the habit of taking the drugs and medicines to their rooms and mixing them at their leisure. The Superintendent made an investigation and found medicines and drugs, some in their original packages, to the value of $430 in the trunks of these defendants, and in that of another doctor—S. E. Donovan, at present situated at Prince Edward's Island."

The Commissioner was informed of the facts in the case, and he directed Superintendent Terry to proceed criminally against the men.

When arraigned the young men were reticent. They waived examination and were committed in $1,000 bail each pending the action of the Grand Jury.

Subsequently the Magistrate reduced the bail to $500 in each case to enable the men to procure bonds. These were furnished by Mrs. Lavinia Frank of 41 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Hamburg's father, Joseph J. Hamburg, lives at 910 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. He said his son was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons two years ago.

Superintendent Terry said the sort of thing complained of had been going on in the various city departments for years. The young doctors, it was said, use the drugs in their private practice after leaving the institutions.

NEWPORT'S GROWING POPULATION.

A Number of Summer Guests Arrived for the Summer Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 5.—The beautiful great gates which have recently been put up at the entrance of Cornelius Vanderbilt's place have been found defective in their construction and cannot be closed tightly. It has been decided to use them this season, as they will answer the purpose of closing up the entrance, but next Fall a new set of gates will be made to replace them. The error is a very expensive one, costing no doubt several thousand dollars, which probably will be made good by the contractor. The owner of the estate is greatly disapointed that the gates should be found imperfect.

Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget will arrive at the Clews villa to-morrow, a retinue of servants having arrived to-day to get the place ready.

The Misses Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn of New-York arrived to-night for the season.

Hermann Oelrichs arrived to take action regarding the matter of a polo ground for the coming season.

Other arrivals include Isaac Townsend, Goold Hoyt, George Henry Warren, and Major T. K. Gibbs of New-York, and W. Reynold of Brooklyn.

Mrs. H. C. Potter arrived to-night, the guest of Miss Baldwin, at the Baldwin villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Smith of Philadelphia are here for the season.

Lieut. Robertson Honey of West Point is visiting his father, S. R. Honey.

Dr. and Mrs. George McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wetherell, and Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Evans of Philadelphia arrived at Jamestown to-day for the Summer.

Other arrivals there include Major Johnson of St. Louis and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Watson of Philadelphia.

Charles Needham of Washington to-day rented the Eustis cottage, Jamestown, for the Summer.

COURT INTERPRETERS AT ODDS.

As a Result Peter Troumbanes Must Remain in the Tombs Several Days.

Because of a personal difference between two interpreters Peter Troumbanes is compelled to remain in the Tombs until next Tuesday. Had it not been for this difficulty his case in the Court of Special Sessions might have been heard and disposed of yesterday afternoon. Troumbanes is charged by Miss Annie von Aspern with giving her only 90 cents in change when she handed him $10 in payment for 10 cents' worth of bananas.

George Simonson is the interpreter of the Court of Special Sessions, and draws a salary of $2,500 a year. Marc Moustaki is an interpreter, and makes his headquarters in the Centre Street Court, where a great many Greek push cart men are arraigned from time to time. If a prisoner has not the means to employ an interpreter, Moustaki acts for him, with the approval of the City Magistrate.

Mr. Simonson had occasion several months ago to be away from the court for several days, and during his absence Moustaki acted for him. When Simonson returned there was a difference between him and Moustaki as to the sum due the latter. Simonson said he owed Moustaki nothing, although he left no one in his place and drew his wages from the city for the time he was away. Finally Moustaki got judgment in a Civil Court against Simonson for $15. Since then there has been bad feeling between the two interpreters.

The case against Troumbanes was on the calendar of the Special Sessions Court yesterday for trial, and Simonson was notified early in the morning that a Greek interpreter would be needed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. When the case was called Simonson said his Greek interpreter was not present. T. F. Cherry, counsel for the defendant, said he had made arrangements for Moustaki to act as interpreter, if no one else was present. Assistant District Attorney Berliner said Moustaki was acceptable.

"But I cannot vouch for him," said Simonson. "I will not have him. I cannot vouch for him."

Then Simonson whispered in the ear of Justice Jerome, and the latter adjourned the case until Tuesday.

Mr. Cherry said: "Your Honor, I think it is an outrage that my client should be compelled to remain in prison until Tuesday merely because Mr. Simonson does not like Mr. Moustaki. He suited the District Attorney, and he suited the defendant. I cannot see why the case could not have been proceeded with."

Justice Jerome made no answer, but called the next case, and Troumbanes was led back to his cell.

When asked what his reasons were for not wishing Moustaki to interpret, Mr. Simonson replied, testily: "Because he sued me. I cannot vouch for him. I cannot allow any one to interpret here unless I can vouch for him."

Justice Jerome said later that he did not hear Moustaki's name mentioned, and that had he known Moustaki was ready to go on he would have tried the case, having a very good opinion of the Greek interpreter. He said his understanding was that the objections were being made to a cousin of the prisoner. "We will not permit personal differences of the employes of the court to interfere with its business," he said.

LIEN ON GEN. GRANT'S STATUE.

W. O. Partridge Wants to be Paid by the Union League Club.

William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor who made the equestrian statue of Gen. Grant that was unveiled only a few weeks ago, in front of the Union League Club, on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a mechanic's lien against the statue for $6,085, and has begun suit against Benjamin F. Blair, as Chairman of the committee, for that amount. The club, according to the statement of Mr. Partridge, has failed to pay him the amount that the committee representing the club promised to pay, and therefore the lien was filed.

Mr. Blair, who is named as one of the parties defendant, in speaking of the matter, said: "At the time of the making of the contract between the committee and Mr. Partridge, I was in Europe. The contract, which was made, however, was a written one, and bore the date Dec. 20, 1894." The substance of that contract is that Mr. Partridge proposed to furnish the statue, pedestal, and do all the work for $27,000. We had no bargain with him except to give him $1,500 when his model was presented, which was a year from Jan. 1, 1892. It was approved before the model was produced we paid him $3,500, instead of $1,500, and at the same time the committee relieved him of the work of building the pedestal on which the proposed statue was to stand.

"Before Jan. 10, 1895, the committee paid him $3,000; in February of the same year, $2,000, and, by its contract, on or before Oct. 1, 1895, $3,000. Besides this, the committee of the club agreed to pay Mr. Partridge $5,000 when the statue was delivered at the Union League Club and placed upon its pedestal. There was an expressed agreement in the contract that the Union League Club was not to hold itself responsible to pay any sums, but would assume a moral obligation for the payment of $7,000, which would be handed over to Mr. Partridge as fast as it was subscribed. Apart from this the club in no way figures in the matter."

CLERK PURROY NOT YET SILENT.

Has Something Further to Say About the Greater New-York Bill.

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy's attack on John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany, made on his return from Europe last week, has so far failed to call out an answer from Mr. Sheehan, who by his silence prevented a continuation for the present of what promised to be a most enlivening controversy.

Mr. Purroy, however, is not at all daunted by the silence of Mr. Sheehan, for he keeps right on saying and writing things that look as though they are designed to draw Mr. Sheehan out.

The Harlem Local Reporter has been passing a few remarks on Mr. Purroy, and on the action of Assemblymen Butts and Mittnacht respecting the Greater New-York bill. Mr. Purroy has sent a letter to the editor of The Reporter, in which he defends Butts, Mittnacht, and himself, and makes this thrust:

"The true reasons for the injudicious attempt to defeat 'Greater New-York' in the Assembly, after it had been already favored in the Senate, are not just now publicly known; but it may become necessary to give these facts to the public in the interest of justice and honest legislation."

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"The Robber of Brent Road,"

BY HOWARD FIELDING,

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June.

8—"The Robber of Brent Road," Howard Fielding

Saturday
June 6-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
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SEWER MENACES HEALTH

RESIDENTS OF EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET MAKE COMPLAINT.

A New Conduit Is Being Laid, and the Contents of the Old Are Conducted to It by Means of a Wooden Trough—Many Cases of Illness Since the Work Was Begun About Two Months Ago—A Protest Sent to the Mayor.

East Twenty-second Street, between Second and Third Avenues, has been made an unhealthful place to dwell in, the residents complain, by reason of the terrible stench from an exposed sewer. The old sewer is being taken up and a new one put in several feet lower by Contractors March & Berry.

The west end of the old sewer, at Third Avenue, discharges its filth upon the bed being leveled for the new sewer. A pump raises the matter thus discharged, and empties it into a wooden trough, which carries it to the open end of the new sewer, at the eastern extremity of the ditch. There is considerable leakage from this trough.

As one section of the street after another has been torn up during the last two months, the foul odors have been constant. Cases of headache, malaria, and diphtheritic sore throat have been numerous.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES visited the place last evening, and interviewed a number of the residents of the street.

D. Herz, a barber, at No. 202, said: "Ever since these frightful smells have come from the street I have been troubled with headaches and pains. My wife became so ill I had to send her to the Twenty-third Street Dispensary. The doctor told me she would die unless she moved away, and that the bad smells were probably the cause of her illness. I am losing all my trade, as well as my health. The few customers I have complain of the odor in the house.

"When this began I got up a petition setting forth the state of things and sent it to the Board of Health. I have heard nothing from it. I believe the contractors are doing better now and using disinfectants. The smell is not as bad as it used to be."

I. Jaffe, a merchant tailor, has a little shop at 204. The bricks and earth are piled up on the sidewalk in front of it six feet high.

"The odor in this house," said Mr. Jaffe, "was terrible. I have been in bed two weeks and have had headaches and pains in my chest. Everybody in the street has been more or less affected."

The Barnard Cycle Works is perhaps the most important business place in the street. The manager said that since the street had been torn up he had done little business, and had been obliged to reduce his working staff. His company made a protest to Mayor Strong, and on May 26 received from Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, a letter, in which he said:

> The Mayor has handed me your letter of the 25th inst. complaining about the condition of Twenty-second Street. The cause arises from the fact that the contractor is not pushing his work with due diligence, and he will be notified that unless he complies with the contract this department will complete the work at his expense.

There are numerous cases of sickness in the street, all of them attributed by the residents to the foul odors of escaping sewage. Above Herz's store Mrs. Galligan has been sick with diphtheria and malaria for two weeks, and on the second floor of No. 204 a two-year-old child of Mrs. Williams died less than two weeks ago from diphtheria. About the time the child died the house 240 East Twenty-second Street was quarantined by the Board of Health on account of scarlet fever. Mrs. Fay has been in bed in the house over a month with diphtheritic sore throat, which her doctor ascribes to the condition of the street.

The contractors could not be found last night. Their agent, Spota, who superintends the men in their absence, conducted a reporter all over the ground, showing to him the trough carrying the sewage and the barrels of disinfectant.

"I should have been in my grave long ago if there was any such smell as reported, for I have been at work here for several weeks," he said. "There has been no sickness among the men themselves, and the whole trouble comes from the fact that we had trouble with the police about our pump, and a number of policemen live in this street and neighborhood. People always 'kick' when a street is torn up. We are going ahead just as fast as we can, for if the work is not completed on time the contractors will lose money. All this talk about smell is nonsense. I don't smell anything, do you?"

Before Spota had finished his sentence a puff of wind brought with it a stench so horrible that a reply to his question was not necessary.

TO AID LEBANON HOSPITAL.

A Strawberry Festival to be Held To-morrow Afternoon and Evening.

The Lebanon League, organized in aid of the Lebanon Hospital, to-morrow afternoon and evening will give a strawberry festival and reception, under the patronage of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the hospital, at the hospital grounds, Westchester and Cauldwell Avenues. The Lebanon League was organized only a year ago. It has become firmly established and has assisted the hospital pecuniarily.

The Lebanon Hospital was founded about three years ago, and it has accomplished much in relieving the sick and suffering, who have received admittance irrespective of creed or race. It is a non-sectarian institution. It has a brick building, five stories in height and about 200 feet square, together with several other small buildings, and occupies in all a plot comprising forty-five city lots, upon the highest ground in that part of the city, and is surrounded by a beautiful park. The hospital has its own dairy. A dispensary is connected with the hospital, which is the only place for treating the outdoor poor in that part of the city. In this dispensary over 10,000 patients have thus far been treated free of charge.

Considering the ever-increasing demands for hospital accommodations and the greatly overcrowded condition of sister institutions, the Lebanon Hospital Association is doing its utmost to increase the number of beds in proportion to the capacity of the institution. In the poorer districts known as tenement districts many in need of medical attendance have applied for admittance; but the financial condition of the hospital will not permit it to receive all who apply, and the Lebanon League hopes through the strawberry festival to raise sufficient funds to enable the hospital to secure more beds. The hospital owes much of its success to the incessant labors of its President, Jonas Weil.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band will play at the strawberry festival in the afternoon, and in the evening there will be dancing. The chapel of the hospital will be decorated with greens, and a number of booths where various purchases can be made will be scattered over the hospital grounds. These booths will be under the charge of the lady members of the league.

The following members of the league have charge of the festival: Moses I. Falk, Harris Barnard, Bernard H. Arnold, Benjamin Weil, Mark Caspar, Philip Barnard, J. M. Guedalla, Harry Levien, and Miss Rose H. Wolbach.

Those in charge of the booths are:

Confectionery Booth—Miss Flora Rosen, Miss Sarah May Morris, Miss Pauline Cohen, Miss B. Hartman, and Miss Martha Aaron.

Flower Booth—Miss Flora Cohen, Miss Julia Stiller, Miss Goodman, and Miss Deborah Rosen.

Lemonade Booth—Miss Hattie Kramer, Miss Bella Weil, Miss Hirschman, and Miss E. Leichter.

Cigar Booth—Miss Martha Falk, Miss Nettie Stiller, and Miss May Israel.

Voting Booth—Miss Pauline Aaron.

ONE POSITION FOR TWO MEN.

Gustave Brown Held for Trial on a Charge of Larceny.

Gustave Brown, Secretary of the American Perfume Distributing Machine Company, who was arrested Thursday on a charge of larceny, preferred by W. H. Burgess of 411 State Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

Burgess claimed that he had seen an advertisement which offered a man with $200 a position as manager of a branch office of a profitable business. He said that he met Brown, who offered him a position, but insisted on $200 cash security. He left his watch and diamonds with Brown as collateral, but instead of calling again, had his friend Arthur B. Gilbert call on Brown and ask for exactly the same position. Gilbert also was promised the place if he would put up $200 security.

Brown's lawyer declared that there was nothing wrong with the transaction. He maintained that the watch and jewelry were not to be returned, according to arrangement, until June 5. He said that the watch and diamonds would be returned, and the matter might be dropped. Magistrate Simms did not agree with him, and held Brown for trial in $1,500 bail.

The Request of New Fuel Company.

The Aldermanic Committee on Lamps and Gas, which has under consideration the application of the Consumers' Gas Fuel, Heat, and Power Company, for permission to lay pipes and mains in the streets and avenues of the city, met yesterday, but came to no decision. It was determined to consult the Corporation Counsel as to the Aldermen's power in the matter, and also as to what concessions they can demand from the company if they can grant its request.

A REPLY TO DR. WORDIN

ANSWER TO CHARGES AGAINST A CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

William Ives Washburn, Executive Chairman of the Home Missionary Society of the Denomination, Replies to Attacks Concerning His Participation in Will Contests—The Wordin and Stickney Will Cases.

A great deal of interest has been aroused in religious circles by the publication in The Morning Journal and Courier of New-Haven, Conn., on June 3, while the Congregational Home Missionary Society was in session in that city, of the following letter:

To the Editor of The Journal and Courier:

The annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, bringing that organization so near to us, suggests some thoughts which may be appropriate in the light of events which have been occurring in the management of that society within the past few years.

As the society is managed, it has become a close corporation. Its headquarters are in New-York, and a few men from that city or vicinity control it. Its President lends to it only his great name. The management of its real estate is in the hands of two members of its Executive Committee. The Chairman of its Executive Committee, elected at first by a majority of one, is also its attorney. This does not give the widest representation. It does permit of much individual influence. As a result of this, the society has been made a party to cases in court, in the contesting of wills, which have brought it into ill repute in the vicinity where the facts have been known. The society is in danger of coming under the ban as a "money-grabber." A member of this Executive Committee has been personally enriched thousands of dollars by these contests in court, securing for himself and his own pocket a fair, if not a fat, fee. In one case it was $5,000; in another case it was $7,500. How much more of this thing has been done the writer of this does not know. But, as the Methodist Book Concern was recently found to need investigation, perhaps it would be well for the Congregational denomination to at this time look a little closely into the management of this, one of its greatest branches.

These are facts of public, but not general knowledge, but they ought to be known, and are put forth here by "A Life Member."

N. E. WORDIN, M. D.,
174 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

William Ives Washburn, a lawyer at 80 Broadway, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Congregational Home Missionary Society. When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES spoke to him yesterday about Dr. Wordin's charge that a member of the committee had been enriched through will contests, Mr. Washburn said: "I cannot understand why Dr. Wordin makes such attacks upon me." He added:

"He has written letters even more violent than this one, with a view to injuring me. The suit in which I received $5,000 as counsel fees was the famous Wordin will case, which was tried in Bridgeport in 1891. Dr. Wordin's father, Nathaniel Wordin, left a large estate in trust to his two sons and two daughters, making the Congregational Home Missionary Society the residuary legatee after the death of the children. Each child was to enjoy the benefit of one-quarter of the estate during life, the share of each to go to the society upon his or her death, unless there were male descendants, in which case the descendants were to receive the quarter of the estate. The society was to keep whatever it received in trust until it should be equal to $1,000,000 in value, after which the interest was to be devoted to home missionary work.

"Mr. Wordin's widow and two daughters wanted the provisions of the will faithfully adhered to, but Dr. Wordin and his brother, Thomas Cook Wordin, decided to contest it. The society did not want to figure as a bone of contention in a family quarrel, and we made a proposition to accept $50,000 in cash and waive all further claim upon the estate. To this the two sons agreed, but the mother and sisters objected.

"Under the circumstances the society had to look out for its own interests, and when the case was tried in the Superior Court in Bridgeport I appeared for the society. The case, which was tried before Judge Prentice, occupied three months, and was the longest trial of the kind in the history of Connecticut courts. Samuel Fessenden appeared for the daughters, and Congressman Robert E. De Forest and Goodwin Stoddard for the sons. After the case had dragged along for three months, and when it was about to go to the jury, all the parties to the suit got together and effected an amicable settlement. Each of the two sons received $35,000, and the will was sustained. It was stipulated in the settlement that all the expenses of the litigation should be borne by the estate. Samuel Fessenden received $10,000, Goodwin Stoddard $10,000, and Congressman De Forest $8,000. I received $5,000.

"Dr. Wordin and Thomas Cook Wordin were very friendly toward me and the society before they began the will contest, but after the trial was begun Dr. Wordin's manner toward me changed, and he has ever since taken advantage of every opportunity to attack me.

"Dr. Wordin may be a life member of the society—a life membership only costs $50—but he has never made charges against me in any of the meetings of the society. Thomas Cook Wordin never has uttered a word of complaint against me, and it was he who really brought the suit to break his father's will.

"The other case referred to, in which I received $7,500, was the contest of the will of Joseph William Stickney of Baltimore, who bequeathed $150,000 to the Congregational Home Missionary Society. I went to Baltimore as counsel for the society, and got the $150,000, with interest at 6 per cent. for two years. A bequest by Mr. Stickney of $300,000 to the Congregational Church Building Society has just been pronounced void because it was in the nature of a perpetuity.

"The Congregational Home Missionary Society has no real estate, and its affairs are not managed by a close corporation, but by an Executive Board, consisting of fifteen members, five members being elected every year to serve for three years. Each Congregational church is entitled to two delegates to the annual meeting, which elects the board. That does not look much like a close corporation.

"I regret very much that Dr. Wordin has deemed this an opportune time to attack the Home Missionary Society, because many persons who do not understand its work and purpose may think it justifiable. The Wordin case is an old story now, and it should be allowed to rest in peace."

Major Gen. O. O. Howard is President of the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

W. J. LYON, DEPUTY CONTROLLER.

Former First Auditor Named to Succeed Richard A. Storrs.

William J. Lyon was yesterday appointed Deputy Controller by Controller Fitch, to succeed the late Richard A. Storrs. Mr. Lyon has been First Auditor of the department for several years, and has been connected with the department since 1882.

He was born in this city Dec. 9, 1847, and after being graduated from Princeton he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He is a member of Tammany Hall, and belongs to the Manhattan and other clubs. As First Auditor Mr. Lyon's salary last year was $4,750. As Deputy Controller his salary will be $6,500. Mr. Storrs received $7,000, but as Assistant Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levey will undertake some of the duties formerly discharged by Mr. Storrs his salary will be increased $500.

It is probable that John F. Gouldsbury, who is Second Auditor, will succeed Mr. Lyon as First Auditor, but the appointment has not yet been announced by the Controller.

The news of Mr. Lyon's appointment was given out yesterday after the Controller had held a conference with a number of bank Presidents, and the following memorandum was issued by direction of the Controller:

On the 5th day of June, 1896, the gentlemen whom the Controller selected to make suggestions and advise him in regard to the appointment of a Deputy Controller, to fill the place left vacant by the death of the late Deputy Controller, Richard A. Storrs, met at the Controller's office. There were present Philip Bissinger, President of the German Savings Bank; Edward C. Schaefer, President of the Germania Bank; John A. McAnerney, President of the Seventh National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank; Joel B. Erhardt, President of the Lawyers' Surety Company, and John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank.

Letters were received from John A. McCall, the President of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and from James Stillman, President of the City National Bank, stating that they were ill and could not attend.

After a full discussion, it was unanimously decided that the person to be recommended for the position should be some one already connected with the Finance Department, and, therefore, no names other than those of gentlemen so connected were either presented or considered.

At the request of those present, the Controller explained the character of the duties to be performed by the Deputy Controller, and also gave the names of all the persons who might fairly be considered as in the line of promotion, and their service in the department.

After consideration of different names, it was decided that Messrs. William J. Lyon, the First Auditor of the department, and Edgar L. Levey, the Assistant Deputy Controller, were the two persons from whom a choice should be made, and in consideration of the longer service of Mr. Lyon in the department it was unanimously decided to recommend to the Controller his appointment as Deputy Controller.

On the recommendation thus suggested, the Controller at once made the appointment.

CHILDREN'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Gov. Morton Chief Reviewer—78,000 Sunday School Scholars Parade.

The Anniversary Day parade of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union was celebrated yesterday. The day was all that could be desired for the event. Gov. Morton was present and reviewed the little tots that paraded through the long meadow at Prospect Park.

The children were arrayed in all their Spring finery, and presented a pleasing sight. Banners, flags, and bands made the march a very attractive picture. Mayor Wurster was with the Governor when he reviewed the children. After the parade the reviewing party took coaches and were driven to Clinton Avenue, where the children of the Clinton Avenue division were reviewed.

The Governor arrived in Brooklyn shortly after noon, met the Mayor at his office, and with the Mayor was taken to the Union League Club on Bedford Avenue, where all dined as the guests of William Berri, the President of the club. In the party were Silas M. Giddings, Alfred Tilly, Benjamin H. Bayliss, Ashley W. Cole, Park Commissioner Woodruff, J. E. Swanstrom, J. W. Firth, Senator Brush, Justice Teale, William C. Wallace, George A. Price, Charles A. Moore, and Elihu Dwight.

While the children were parading at Prospect Park, the children in fourteen other divisions, scattered all over Brooklyn, were also parading. It is estimated that there were fully 78,000 children in the various divisions.

TRADE ALONG THE BALTIC

MISSION ON WHICH T. SOEGAARD CAME TO THIS COUNTRY.

He Would Interest American Manufacturers in Sending Their Products Directly to a Cash Market—Will Sail for Copenhagen To-day in Company with Two Men from the West—What He Says of the Possibilities of Business.

T. Soegaard, who has been for the last five months in this country "at service on traffic and transportation in the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Danish Government," was at the Gilsey House last night. He will sail to-day for Copenhagen on the steamship Hecla of the Thingvalla Line.

Mr. Soegaard's special mission in this country has been to lay before American manufacturers the possibilities of direct trade with the countries on the Baltic Sea. So well has he accomplished his mission that he will be accompanied on his return trip by two representatives of manufacturing interests—Charles Currie, Treasurer of the Currie Fertilizer Company of Louisville, Ky., representing the Louisville Board of Trade, and B. W. Campbell of Cincinnati, who represents the National Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Soegaard told something about his trip to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night.

"I have made a tour of this country," he said, "under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in an attempt to promote direct trade between points in this country and Copenhagen. Copenhagen is the geographical centre of the Baltic countries. It is the commercial distributing point for transatlantic commerce.

"The greater quantity of all the imports of these countries goes to Copenhagen directly, and is there re-shipped by a number of lines of coastwise steamers. The lines while running for comparatively short distances, do a large business, some of them employing steamships of 3,000 tons.

"These lines centre in Copenhagen, and that is why Copenhagen is interested in the American trade. Copenhagen is the only port on the Baltic which has direct communication with this country. There are two of these lines, one the Thingvalla, running to New-York, and the other to New-Orleans.

"In some respects the United States is now doing all the trade that can be expected with the Baltic countries. Examples of this are packing products and grain. In other branches the United States is far behind. South America does more business in sole leather with the Baltic ports than your country, though the South American leather is considered inferior to your oak-tanned hides.

"In manufactures, America is notably behindhand. You have only a small fraction of the business you might have. In Denmark you would have an advantage in that you would not have to compete with local industries, as you do in introducing American manufactures into England and France. Denmark has almost no manufactories. Another point in favor of the United States is that American manufactures are considered best in Denmark. We are willing to pay more for them.

"It is a strange thing that some of your American manufacturers try to work the Baltic trade through Liverpool or Amsterdam. I was talking with a large manufacturer in St. Louis, and he told me that he did business with Copenhagen through his agent in Amsterdam, who had a branch at Copenhagen. He might just as well try to do business with Copenhagen by having an agent at Cape Town, except that his cable bills would be higher in that case.

"I have had American manufacturers ask me how they could compete for the Baltic trade, with German, English, and Belgian manufacturers, who are so much nearer. They compete with the people in their own countries, don't they? In Denmark they would have an advantage.

"This Baltic trade would give American products access to 30,000,000 people, and people who pay cash, too—a marked contrast in that respect with your South American trade."

Mr. Solgaard had intended to stay in this city about a month, but hastened his departure in order to go with Mr. Currie and Mr. Campbell.

"The rule holds good," he said, "that no matter how good an account I might be able to give of the prospects which the Baltic trade holds out to the United States, I could never give so correct a statement as one who could look at things from the standpoint of the American manufacturer himself."

Mr. Solgaard expects to return to this country next Fall, on a mission similar to that involved in his present trip.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of William Churchill of New-York to be Consul General at Apia, Samoa.

DUNLOP PLEADS GUILTY.

Turner, the Other Suspected Burden Robber, Denies the Charge.

William Robert Dunlop and William Turner, accused of having stolen the Burden diamonds, were arraigned before Judge Cowing in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday. The men, who were formerly employed in the household of I. Townsend Burden, reached here Thursday from England.

They spent Thursday night at Police Headquarters, and were taken to the District Attorney's office yesterday morning. A long consultation was held there, and the men were then taken to the court.

Col. Fellows and Capt. O'Brien were in the courtroom when Dunlop, the first of the prisoners, was called upon to plead to the charge of grand larceny. He at once pleaded guilty. Mr. Fellows asked that Dunlop be remanded indefinitely for sentence.

Turner pleaded not guilty. He was asked if he had counsel, and said that means had been sent to the British Ambassador to employ counsel for him. He was asked if he meant the Ambassador or the Consul General, and he replied: "The Ambassador."

The prisoners were then taken back to the Tombs.

MEXICO WORKING FOR HERSELF.

Her First Scientific Expedition to Sail from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The first scientific expedition of the Mexican Government will start out from San Francisco next week. All the scientists who will participate in the Governmental investigations are now aboard the Mexican warship Zaragosa, and it is to them that the expedition is intrusted.

The Zaragosa is connected with the Mexican Hydrographic Bureau. The Government heretofore has been utilizing the reports of foreign bureaus, and this will be the first attempt to secure information by native investigation. With this object in view the Zaragosa will set sail from this port and proceed directly to Honolulu. Complete records will be taken of all hydrographic conditions at the various places touched.

From Honolulu, the ship will stop at the following places in order: Japan, Philippine Islands, Sumatra, Calcutta, Bombay, Red Sea, Suez Canal, Egypt, and the important ports of Southern Europe and England. Then the return to Vera Cruz will be made.

"CUBA" AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

Mimic War with a Pleasing Pyrotechnic Display.

Pain's open-air theatre managers have almost completed the arrangements for their fine pyrotechnic display for this Summer at Manhattan Beach. Everything will be arranged by Saturday of next week, and "Cuba," representing the struggles that are being made for freedom by her loyal sons and daughters, will then be given on the same grand scale that displays have been given in the past. There will be 400 men and women engaged in the representation.

Santiago de Cuba, its ports and fortifications, and the country adjoining, are supposed to be the scene of action of the spectacle. Here many exciting scenes have occurred, and they will have representation on the mimic stage. Battle scenes, military displays, marches, and all the busy bustle attendant on war will be reproduced. The landing of a filibustering party will also be represented in the mimic description of war. The indications are that "Cuba" will be a popular success.

THINK THEY HAVE HERRMANN.

St. Louis Police Say They Know Where the Alleged Murderer Is.

St. Louis, June 5.—Chief Harrigan and his detectives think they have located the Rev. Francis Herrmann, the fugitive multimurderer of Salt Lake City, Utah. They have not only learned positively that Herrmann was at the Union Station in this city about May 11, but they have traced his movements since then, and Chief Harrigan has admitted to a reporter that he knows where Herrmann is in hiding.

The Chief acknowledges more than this. He admits that he sent a telegram to Chief of Police Pratt of Salt Lake City informing him that Herrmann had been located, and telling him that if the Salt Lake City authorities would send enough money here the St. Louis police would bring about the fugitive's apprehension.

Chief Harrigan has urged absolute silence in the matter, claiming that any publicity given it at this particular time might defeat the arrest of the alleged minister murderer.

Must Pave Shinbone Alley.

The Health Board has served notice on the property owners along Shinbone Alley, which runs from Bleecker to Bond Street, and is just east of Broadway, that they must pave the alley, which is private property, and keep it cleaned and policed. This action was the result of a complaint from Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring.

NEW BATH IN A NEW PARK

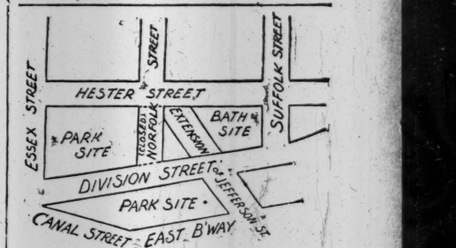
THREE BLOCKS ON THE EAST SIDE THAT WILL BE UTILIZED.

Now Densely Populated, and the Improvements the Most Important Begun Since Mayor Strong Came into Power—Territory Bounded by Hester, Essex, Suffolk, Canal Streets, and East Broadway—Bath Building to Cost $150,000.

The three irregular blocks bounded by Hester, Essex, Suffolk, and Canal Streets and East Broadway, a densely populated tenement district where people are packed in by the thousands are to be taken by the city for one of the new small parks, and in this park is to be erected the splendid public bath that was designed for Tompkins Square.

This was decided yesterday, at the meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement. The short stretch of Norfolk Street, between Hester and Division Streets, will be inclosed in the park site, and Jefferson Street will be opened through from Division to Hester Street on a line diagonally across from Norfolk Street.

The bath will be erected on that block in the park site which will be bounded by the short extension of Jefferson Street and Division, Hester, and Suffolk Streets.



Location New East Side Park.

Territory That Will Be Included, and the Site for a Bath.

The suggestion to put the public bath in the new park was regarded as a very happy one by the members of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement. It was made by Col. S. V. R. Cruger, President of the Park Board.

There has been a decided opposition to the project of putting the new bath in Tompkins Square, as recommended by the Mayor's special committee, and Col. Cruger's suggestion seems to satisfy everybody, and it was readily adopted by the board.

The bath building will cost $150,000, and will be one of the finest in the country. The estimated cost of the site for the new park is $1,300,000.

Controller Fitch approved of the site, with the understanding that the bath was to be placed in the park, and the board unanimously approved of the site, after a short meeting.

The three blocks that are to be taken were referred to in the report of the Tenement House Commission as probably the most thickly populated spots in the world. The most easterly block of the site is built on almost solidly, and there is practically no backyard area there.

Taken altogether, the improvements that were begun at yesterday's meeting of the board are among the most important that have been undertaken since Mayor Strong came into power.

SHALL PLUMBERS USE BICYCLES?

A Union Protests that Fundamental Principles Will Be Upset.

A reform movement has been started among plumbers which may upset the traditions of the men in that trade. The bicycle craze has introduced the reform movement, and now a good many plumbers have taken to bicycle riding, and go to their jobs on wheels. They are thus enabled to attend to more jobs in a day.

One of the fundamental rules of the plumber's trade, it is well known, is for a journeyman and his helpers to take the most roundabout way of going to their jobs, and of taking as long a time as possible to complete them. Now, one journeyman on wheels can do as much work as three plumbers formerly did.

Plumbers' Union, No. 73, of Indianapolis is evidently alarmed over the outlook, and has passed strong resolutions condemning plumber wheelmen. These resolutions have been sent to all the plumbers' unions throughout the country for ratification. The resolutions ask the unions not to allow any of their members to ride bicycles during working hours, because a man doing jobwork and riding a wheel can do as much as three ordinary plumbers.

THE ROBBER OF BRENT ROAD.

Copyright, 1896, by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.

. . . By Howard Fielding.

SYNOPSIS.

Douglass Morrison is found dead in his library by his daughter Emily, at about midnight, just after her brother Will has come home. The narrator of the story attends the Coroner's inquest and listens to the testimony. First Emily and then William Morrison testify to finding their father in the room, with a wound in his head, made by some blunt instrument. General suspicion rests upon William Morrison, who has been arrested, but he proves an apparent alibi with the aid of friends. Then Dr. Bishop, who had been summoned at the time of the murder, testifies that there was another injury.

PART II.

The Star Witness.

The Coroner rapped for order and then commanded the physician to describe what he had seen.

"There were marks upon the throat of the corpse," he said. "They clearly indicated that an attempt had been made to strangle Douglass Morrison by means of a noose drawn about his neck."

"Entirely new," whispered Preble, with enthusiasm. "Not discovered in post-mortem. Wait a minute and you'll see what that means."

"Death was not due in any degree to strangulation, however," continued the doctor. "It was caused, as stated already, by a fracture of the skull."

"When, in your opinion," asked the Coroner, "was the strangulation attempted?"

"Within ten minutes of the time when I first saw the body," replied Dr. Bishop, firmly. "I judge of the time by the fact that the marks were faint, and were rapidly disappearing."

"How long did it take you to reach the Morrison house after you were called?" was the next question.

"Somewhat more than ten minutes," answered the witness.

I looked at the prisoner. His head had fallen forward upon his breast.

"In the pocket of the prisoner," continued Dr. Bishop, "was a handkerchief slightly stained with blood, and twisted as if it had been used in an attempt at strangulation, which I have described. I secretly removed it from the prisoner's pocket, and afterward substituted a handkerchief which I found in the clothing of the deceased. The latter I twisted in my hand so as to make it resemble the other. The prisoner's coat in which I found the handkerchief lay over a chair in the library at the time. I gave the handkerchief to the police."

The sensation which these words produced was so great that order was with difficulty preserved in the room. The prisoner was sobbing. His sister, completely dazed, sat like a statue.

"Did you find any weapon in the room?" asked the Coroner.

"I found a heavy cane of black wood," said the witness. "It was concealed behind a row of books on a shelf. In the fatal wound I found a bit of dark substance about as large as half the nib of a pen. It was a small fragment from the cane. I gave both to the police."

"Preble, what do you think of this?" I whispered.

"I think we'll have a confession before long."

"If Morrison should confess at any moment it wouldn't surprise me," I whispered.

"Wouldn't it?" queried the detective.

"Well, it would surprise me, beyond measure."

"You think Morrison will rely upon his alibi?" I inquired.

"His alibi?" echoed Preble. "What does that amount to?"

"Why, it seems to me that the time of the murder is approximately fixed by the bursting out of the moon," I replied. "We know by two witnesses that Morrison could not have reached home before that moment. But immediately after it his sister saw him. There cannot be so much as a minute unaccounted for. If you believe her—"

"I have already told you that I do."

"Then her brother is innocent."

"It does not follow. The doctor doesn't know just when he was summoned. The housekeeper doesn't know just when she was awakened. It all rests on the sister's testimony. Now, let us grant that she was aroused by the moonlight falling on her face. How do we know but that the ray was moving toward her across the gloom before it fell upon her face as she lay asleep? You have been supposing all along that the light struck into her eyes as soon as the moon came out. But it may have fallen on the other side of the bed, and moved gradually toward her for half an hour before it touched her.

"Thus, we do not know how long her brother had been in the house. We do not know that it was the front door which the girl heard to shut. It may have been the library door closing behind the murderer, who, after a quarrel with his father, had struck him down."

"But the motive?"

"Is there no connection between this crime and the series of robberies that have made this locality a place of terror in the last year?" demanded Preble. "Suppose that the prisoner was the highwayman, and that his father learned of it."

"That is only a guess."

"Is it? Then listen to this witness."

It was a Sergeant of Police who took the stand. He testified that, in company with two policemen, he had searched the Morrison house.

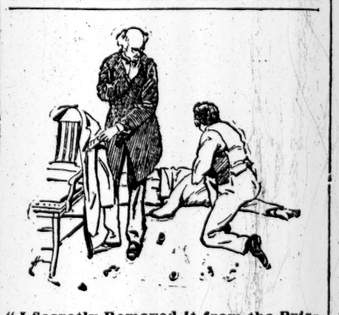
He had found concealed there certain articles which the Coroner would find in a package upon his desk.

The Coroner opened the package, and the witness identified the contents. There were two gold watches, some scarfpins, and other jewelry of small value, and two empty pocketbooks.

The watches and some of the jewelry had been identified as belonging to persons who had been waylaid and robbed on Brent Road during the past year. The booty was found in a closet connecting with Will Morrison's room.

That was the substance of the Sergeant's evidence, and Preble eyed me questioningly after it had been presented.

"If you want to know what I think yet," said I, "a few words will tell you. I think it's a fake. It's a plant. The murderer put it there after the crime to throw suspicion upon Morrison. Look at the stuff. Unless the thief was a lunatic would he



"I Secretly Removed It from the Prisoner's Pocket."

keep those old pocketbooks in his own house? Nonsense."

"I agree with you," said Preble.

As the witness left the stand, a policeman forced his way through the crowd toward us. He was conducting a thin and sallow little man, who, from the peculiar stoop in the shoulders, the shape of his hands, and the stains upon them, seemed to be a cobbler. Preble was evidently glad to see him. After motioning the cobbler to a seat, he whispered to me:

"Look at Dunning."

I turned my gaze quickly toward the "star witness." He was staring at the arrival. His face was flushed. He half rose from his seat.

Out of the corner of my eye I saw Preble make a sign to the Coroner. The official nodded knowingly, and immediately summoned the detective to the witness stand. He took a number of parcels out of a handbag, which had been guarded for him by an officer, and passed them up to the Coroner just before assuming his place in the chair. I had no doubt that the parcels contained other exhibits in the case, and I strongly suspected that they might be other portions of the Brent Road robbery booty.

There was no attempt to question Preble, after the usual introductory formula. The course of his testimony was left to his own discretion.

"After the arrest of William Morrison on the day following the murder and in consequence of certain rumors relative to his probable defense, which had reached Police Headquarters, I was detailed upon this case," said Preble. "The evidence that had already been gathered was put in my possession, and I obtained the custody of certain articles found by the police and others in the Morrison house.

"Among these articles were the cane of black wood, spoken of by a previous witness, and also the fragment found by him in the fatal wound upon the head of the deceased. The fragment resembled closely the exceedingly hard wood of the cane, but upon careful examination I discovered that the material was not wood, but iron. It could not, therefore, have come from the cane, which had no iron about it; and consequently, the cane could not have been the weapon that made the wound."

It will be readily understood that this testimony made a considerable stir. As no mention of any other weapon had been made in the case, an element of mystery was thus introduced. If the real weapon had been carried away by the murderer, it would be a strong point for Will Morrison.

"The bit of iron," continued Preble, "had been painted black. In spite of that fact it had oxidized considerably, showing that it had been long exposed to the action of the air. I was inclined to think also from a microscopic and chemical investigation of its structure, that it had been exposed to the weather. It was not the sort of iron that is used in any implement with which I am familiar. I thought it was a flake from some ornamental ironwork, and the idea of a fence suggested itself to me.

"About fifty yards beyond the Morrison house, as one proceeds from Waverley Avenue, there is an iron fence in front of the grounds of Dr. Bishop. It is about as high as a man's shoulder. One end of it rests against the side of Dr. Bishop's stable, which projects a little beyond the line of the property as marked by the fence.

"Beginning at the wall of the stable, I examined this fence carefully with a microscope. I found a projecting point on the upper, ornamental rail, about eight feet from the wall, where a few drops of blood and some minute portions of skin of a human being were adhering to the iron.

"Upon measuring the projection, and comparing the results with measurements previously taken of the wound in Douglass Morrison's temple, I found an accurate correspondence.

"On the ground beside the fence at this point I found a confusion of footprints. There were three different kinds of prints. One of them corresponded with the shoes worn by Douglass Morrison that night. The

"I Found a Confusion of Footprints."

other two closely resembled each other, the only difference being that the right foot in one case showed a loss of a part of the heel—one 'lift' as a shoemaker would say. The ends of the nails thus exposed had made very plain marks in the soil—which is a stiff clay, very well suited to the preservation of such impressions.

"The most accurate measurements convinced me that there was but one man concerned in the making of those footprints, except Mr. Morrison. That man had struck his heel against a flagstone of the sidewalk and had knocked off the last 'lift,' after which, of course, he made a different track.

"It was easy to see that a struggle of some sort had taken place at that spot. In the course of that struggle Mr. Morrison had been struck upon the chin, probably with the fist of his assailant. One blow had knocked him violently against the fence, causing the fatal wound upon the temple. His head was probably very near the fence when he received the blow on the chin.

"It has been stated in evidence here that Mr. Morrison's wound might not have been instantly mortal. Undoubtedly he fell, but it must have been upon the flagstone, for there was no mark upon the ground, nor was the back of his coat soiled. Doubtless his assailant thought him dead, and, so believing, fled from the spot. Immediately afterward Mr. Morrison regained consciousness, and he had sufficient strength to reach his home."

"Is it not true," asked the Coroner, "that when Mr. Morrison was found he had no overcoat nor hat?"

"His hat was on a chair," said Preble. "As to the overcoat it was one of his many eccentricities that he never wore one."

"Proceed, if you please," said the Coroner.

"I sent word to every shoemaker within fifty miles of New-York," continued Preble, "directing that I should be informed when the pair of shoes that made those footprints should be submitted for repairs. I furnished to each shoemaker an accurate model of the 'lift,' which I succeeded in finding near the scene of the struggle. A shoemaker named Robert McNair, who makes repairs for the customers of a boot and shoe store on Fulton Street near Pearl, New-York, reported to me three days later that the shoe had been brought to him. I secured a description of the man who brought the shoe, and that description fitted a person now in this courtroom. He had given an assumed name at the shoe store. His real name is Henry Dunning, and he lives on Brent Road."

A murmur that was half a groan and half a menace arose from the crowd. Preble's description of that crime had proved to every person familiar with the record of Brent Road for the last year that this murder had been one of the series of mysterious villainies which had thrown the neighborhood into a condition of terror. Indeed, there had been a robbery in that very spot. It was favorable to such a deed, for the projection of the stable made a nook from which a highwayman could spring out suddenly upon his victim.

That the criminal should be Henry Dunning, a man whom all his neighbors had held in the highest esteem, would have seemed utterly incredible, but for the man's demeanor while Preble was testifying, and especially at the last moment when his name was mentioned.

He looked the picture of guilt. Twice he had risen and dropped back into his seat. When the detective concluded, Dunning rose for the third time and staggered toward the witness stand. Preble made way for him. The oath was administered.

"It is true," he said, in a voice choked with emotion. "It was I who killed Douglass Morrison."

Preble had found his way back to my side.

"Is it possible," I asked him, in the midst of the tumult that greeted Dunning's words, "that this rich and honored man is the highway robber whose crimes have astonished the whole city?"

"Bless your soul, no!" cried Preble.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

HIGHER PRICES ON THE COVERING OF SHORT CONTRACTS.

Easier Foreign Exchange, Absence of Gold Shipments, and Higher Prices for Grain Favorable Factors—London Still Disturbed by the Political Outlook—Unfavorable Railway Returns—Further Advance in the Coal Stocks.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Easier foreign exchange rates, the absence of engagements of gold for shipment to-morrow, and a rather sharp advance in wheat were favorable factors in the stock market to-day. London, however, sold a limited amount of stocks, but its offerings were readily absorbed. There was a disposition to take a more hopeful view of the political outlook, resulting from promises of Republican leaders that the financial plank of the Indiana platform will be incorporated in the platform of the St. Louis Convention.

Most of the buying came from those who had outstanding short contracts, commission-house business being extremely light. The absence of gold shipments was due to the fact that there is no German steamer to-morrow, and foreign bankers say that the outgo will be resumed next week. The placing of large blocks of American securities in London by London explained the ease in exchange rates, but the gold shipments to Germany at this time are not governed by exchange rates, being special transactions. Reports of railway earpings were not altogether satisfactory, as they included several notable decreases for the fourth week of May. The losses included $44,419 for Northern Pacific, $28,969 for Texas and Pacific, and $26,072 for Southern. The death of Mr. Corbin did not cause any marked decline in stocks of companies with which he had been associated.

The coal stocks were particularly strong. Lackawanna gained 2 points, Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central ½. The strength is attributed to the satisfactory condition of the trade. The Grangers were higher, Rock Island being up ⅝, Northwestern ½, and Burlington and St. Paul each ⅜. Manhattan sold up to 105¼ and closed at 105, a net gain of 2 points. The proposition to extend the lines of the company, coupled with an intimation that the present rate of dividend will be maintained, induced short covering and some buying for the advance. Western Union advanced 1⅛ points on promise of the usual dividend, and Missouri Pacific recovered ⅝ of the loss made yesterday. Sugar led the market in activity and strength, and closed 2 points higher, at 124⅝. The other industrials were firm at fractional advances.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4@4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5@6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $87,386,175; balances, $4,259,023; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $633,409.

Money on call in London, 1½@⅝ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 13-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@69¼. There were sales of 50,000 ounces at 69¼@69.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Exports from Jan. 1	$1,532,319	$1,532,319	$1,532,319	$1,532,319
Imports for same period	19,032,313	19,032,313	19,032,313	19,032,313
Net exports	$12,500,006			
Net exports to date, 1895	13,010,119			
Net exports to date, 1894	34,011,219			
Net exports to date, 1893	56,022,612			

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weaker. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88⅛@$4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—80c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Des M. & Ft. D. 4s..1 \Mo. Pac. 1st 4s.....1

DECLINED.

L., N. A. & Chi. gen.1 | St. J. & G. I. 1st, t.r.1
Oregon Imp. 1st.....4½ | Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.1

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	207
American Ex	160	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	230	Merchants'	134
Chatham	300	Metropolis	410
City	500	National Union	206
Citizens'	125	New-Amsterdam	190
Commerce	204	New-York	234
Continental	132	Ninth National	112
Corn Exchange	282	Nat. Bank of North America	130
Fifth Avenue	2900	Pacific	178
First Nat. of S. I.	110	Park	265
Fourth National	180	Republic	146
Gallatin National	265	State of N. Y.	105¼
German American	112	Third National	104
Imp. & Traders'	530		
Irving	137½		

There was a sale of six shares of Western National at 110¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were firm in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ½, to 95⅝; New-York Central, ¼, to 99; Erie 1st preferred, ⅛, to 35⅛; Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 17¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15⅛. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 64; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 14⅜, and Norfolk and Western preferred, ⅛, to 10⅜. Erie sold at 14⅝, St. Paul at 78¼, Reading at 5, and Louisville at 71⅝.

British consols were unchanged at 113 5-16 for money and 1-16 lower, at 113⅜, for the account.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.18	.19
Belcher	.76	.74
Best & Belcher	1.50	1.50
Bodie Consolidated	.67	.67
Bulwer	.35	.35
Challar	3.25	3.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	3.05	3.05
Crown Point	.67	.66
Gould & Curry	1.55	1.55
Hale & Norcross	2.65	2.80
Mexican	1.15	1.05
Mono	.06	.06
Ophir	2.05	1.92
Potosi	1.65	1.50
Savage	1.60	1.65
Sierra Nevada	1.10	1.10
Union Consolidated	1.10	1.05
Utah	.19	.19
Yellow Jacket	.58	.56

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 5.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.05	.06
Anaconda	.60	.61
Argentum	.53½	.51
Isabella	.59½	.59½
Portland	1.82	1.82
Union	.32½	.32
Consolidated	.15¾	.14½
Pharmacist	.08¼	.08¼
Work	.10	.10
Mount Rosa	.10¼	.10¼
Alamo	.04	.04
Blue Bell	.05	.05
Silver State	.01	.01
Golden Fleece	1.65	1.65
Jefferson	.18	.18

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute, t. r.	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	...	57	65	100
American Cotton Oil	12	12	11½	11¾	...	11⅜	12	300
American Cotton Oil pf	55¼	55¼	53¼	53¼	...	54½	55	10
American Sugar Refineries	122⅜	124⅜	122⅜	124⅜	+2	124⅝	124⅞	47,238
American Tobacco	63⅝	65¼	63⅛	64¾	+ ⅝	64⅜	64⅞	7,350
Ann Arbor pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	...	22	25	25
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛	14⅜	14⅞	510
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	22	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛	21⅞	22	375
Atlantic & Pacific	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...	⅜	½	970
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	- ⅛	17¾	18	200
*Bay State Gas	28	29⅜	27½	27½	- ⅜	27¼	28¼	3,100
*Brooklyn R. T.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	...	24	24¼	100
Canada Southern	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛	50½	51	110
Chesapeake & Ohio	16	16	16	16	...	15⅝	16	10
Chicago & East. Ill. pf	98	98	98	98	-1	...	...	159
Chicago Gas, t. r.	68	68¾	68	68¾	+ ⅝	68¼	68¾	3,295
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅜	77¼	77⅜	4,131
Chic. & Northwestern	105¼	105¾	105½	105½	+ ½	105¼	105⅝	300
Chic. & Northwestern pf	149	149	149	149	...	148	150	15
C., M. & St. Paul	76⅝	76⅝	76¼	76⅞	+ ⅝	76⅜	76⅞	6,000
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	69⅜	70¾	69⅜	70⅝	+ ⅝	70½	70⅝	4,605
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	34	34	34	34	+ ½	33¾	34	200
Col., Hock. V. & Tol.	16	16¾	16	16¼	+ ⅛	16	16½	200
Consolidated Gas Company	154	154¾	154	154¾	+ ¾	154¼	155	355
Delaware & Hudson	126¾	127¼	126¾	127¼	+1	127	127½	919
Del., Lack. & Western	165	166	165	165	+2	165	...	722
Denver & Rio Grande	13	13	13	13	+ ½	...	...	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¼	48¼	48	48	+ ½	48	48⅝	1,250
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8½	9	8½	9	+ ½	8⅞	9	300
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅝	17¾	17⅜	700
General Electric	33½	33½	32¾	33¼	...	33	33¼	1,210
Laclede Gas	23¼	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅜	23¼	24	700
Lake Erie & Western	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	...	18	18⅝	160
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71	71	71	+ ½	70½	71	100
Lake Shore	151	151	150⅜	150⅜	+ ⅛	150⅜	152½	280
Long Island	78½	78½	78	78	+ ⅛	77	78	310
Louisville & Nashville	49½	49⅞	49¼	49⅜	- ⅛	49⅝	49⅜	3,160
Manhattan Con.	103½	105¾	103½	105	+2	105	105¼	6,260
*Metropolitan Traction	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ½	106	107	100
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛	24½	24⅝	200
Missouri Pacific	23⅜	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅝	23⅝	24	3,180
*National Lead Co.	24½	25	24½	25	+ ⅞	25	26	535
*National Lead Co. pf	89¼	90¾	88½	88½	...	88½	89	30
New-Jersey Central	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	+ ½	106½	107	855
New-York Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛	96¼	96½	729
New-York, New-Haven & H.	176	176	176	176	...	176	177½	2
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	30¾	30¾	30	30¾	-1¼	31	32½	350
New-York, Lack. & West	118	118	118	118	...	...	600	12
New-York, Susq. & West. pf.	24	24	24	24	...	24	24½	110
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛	5⅛	5⅜	985
Nor. Pacific, 1st in. pd.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	- ⅛	4¾	4⅞	100
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. pd.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	...	15¾	16	593
Nor. Pacific, t. r.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...	...	...	20
Ontario Mining	13½	13½	13½	13½	...	12	14	40
Ontario & Western	14	14	14	14	...	14¼	14¼	311
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...	...	1	100
Pacific Mail	25⅝	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ¼	25½	26	300
Phil. & Read., 1st in. pd.	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	- ⅛	9⅝	9⅝	1,620
Rome, Water. & Ogdens.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	...	115	117	75
St. Louis Southwestern	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...	4¼	4⅝	130
St. Paul & Omaha	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ½	42⅛	42⅜	700
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	123	123	123	123	+ ½	123	124	100
Southern Pacific	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜	19	19¼	300
Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	- ⅛	8¾	9	200
Southern Railway pf.	28½	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ¼	28¾	29	1,221
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅝	...	25¾	26	500
Union Pacific, t. r.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼	7¼	7⅝	200
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	3	3	3	3	...	3	3¼	200
U. S. Cordage	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛	5⅜	5½	100
U. S. Cordage pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	...	10½	10⅝	15
*United States Leather	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	- ⅝	8¼	8¾	950
*United States Leather pf.	64¼	64¼	64	64	+ ¼	63⅞	64¼	480
United States Rubber	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	- ¾	21	22	118
United States Rubber pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	...	80¼	82	25
Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	- ⅛	6¼	6⅜	110
Wabash pf.	16¾	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛	16⅜	17	1,600
West. Union Telegraph	85	85¾	85	85¾	+ ⅛	85⅜	85¾	2,906
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9½	10	9½	10	+ ⅝	9¾	10	1,800
Total sales								116,701

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion ctfs	69	69¼	69	69¼	...	68⅞	69¼	50,000

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F gen 4s, 17,000
2,500
8,000
500
5,000
36,000
500
Adjustment 4s
5,000
2,500
1,000
10,000
5,000
45,000
10,000
17,000
B & O 1st, Parkersburg Branch, 9,000
Bur, C Rap & N 1st, 1,000
Canada South. 1st, gtd 2,000
3,000
3,000
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000
Ches & O con 5s 3,000
5,000
8,000
8,000
5,000
Chi, B & Q cons 7s 1,000
Chicago & Erie 1st 1,000
Chi & North Pacific 1st, Trust Co certfs 6,000
Chi & N W S F 6s 1,000
5,000
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933, reg 1,000
Y
Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s 10,000
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st 1,000
Col, H V & Tol 5s 12,000
Den & Rio Grande 4s 5,000
3,000
D M & F D 1st 2½s 9,000
2,000
D S S & Atl 1st 2,000
E T, Va & Ga div 5s 9,000
Erie gen 1st pr lien bds 4,000
Erie gen lien 3-4s 1,000
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac, 1st 5s 5,000
4,000
H & T Cent con 6s 2,000
Kan Pac 6s, 1896 2,000
Knox & Ohio 1st 9,000
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 4,000
L S & M So 1st, reg 6,000
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st 7,000
Louis & Nash cons 1,000
Lo & Nash gen mtge 6s 2,000
Lo, N A & Chi cons 2,000
Lo, N A & Chi cons 2,000
Metropolitan Elev 2d 1,000
Mex Cent con 4s 5,000
Mil & St Paul, I & D Div 1,000
1,000
Mo, Kan & East 1st 6,000
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 2,000
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 2,000
7,000
Nash, C & St L con 2,000
N Y Cent & H ext 4s 1,000
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 2,000
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 1,000
N Y, Sus & West 1st, ref 5s 4,000
North Pacific cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented 15,000
1,000
North Pac 1st 6s 25,000
North Pac 1st, reg 10,000
North Pacific 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented 2,000
North Ry of Cal 5s 11,000
Oregon Imp 1st 1,000
2,000
12,000
Total sales

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
North Pac & Mon 1st, Trust Co certfs	24,000	36½	36½	36½	
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs	15,000	17½	17½	17½	
	14,000	17¾	17¼	17¼	
Oregon Short Line 6s	4,000	113¾	113¾	113¾	
Trust Co certfs	11,000	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	
	1,000	111¾	111¾	111¾	
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs	11,000	66	66	66	
	1,000	65½	65½	65½	
Pac of Mo 1st 4s	15,000	108	108	108	
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, 1st inst paid	10,000	28	28	28	
	10,000	27¾	27¾	27¾	
	10,000	28	28	28	
Phil & Reading gen 4s, Trust Co certfs, stamped, assented	8,000	79	79	79	
	6,000	79¼	79¼	79¼	
Trust Co certfs, unstamped, assented	2,000	90¼	90¼	90¼	
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A	12,000	111¾	111¾	111¾	
	5,000	111	111	111	
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	10,000	89¾	89¾	89¾	
Pitts & West 1st	1,000	75¼	75¼	75¼	
Rich & Dan 6s	1,000	120½	120½	120½	
Rio Grande West 1st	8,000	76	76	76	
	5,000	76¼	76¼	76¼	
Roch & Pitts 1st	1,000	123½	123½	123½	
Rome, W & Og cons	1,000	117	117	117	
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs	1,000	44	44	44	
St L A & T H 1st 5s	16,000	104¾	104¾	104¾	
St L & S F gen 5s	3,000	90	90	90	
St L & S F 2d, Class B	1,000	115¼	115¼	115¼	
St L & S F G M 6s	4,000	115¼	115¼	115¼	
St L & S F G M 6s	2,000	113	113	113	
St L, V & T H 1st	3,000	104	104	104	
St Paul, M & M, 1st, Mon Ext, 4s	3,000	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Scioto Val & N E 4s	1,000	80	80	80	
So Pac of Ariz 1st	1,000	96½	96½	96½	
So Pac of Cal 6s con	10,000	92	92	92	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	5,000	92¾	92¾	92¾	
	13,000	92¼	92¼	92¼	
	1,000	92¼	92¼	92¼	
	2,000	92¾	92¾	92¾	
Spokane & Pal 6s, Trust Co certfs	4,000	84½	84½	84½	
	5,000	84	84	84	
Term R R Assn of St L con 5s	3,000	104¼	104¼	104¼	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	4,000	83	83	83	
	11,000	85¼	85¼	85¼	
	5,000	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Tex & Pac 2d inc	5,000	20¾	20¾	20¾	
	10,000	20¼	20¼	20¼	
	1,000	20	20	20	
Ulster & Del 1st 5s	1,000	108½	108½	108½	
	4,000	100	100	100	
Union Elev 1st 6s	3,000	84	84	84	
	5,000	83	83	83	
Union Pac 1st, 1898	1,000	103¾	103¾	103¾	
Union Pacific 1st, 1897, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	1,000	99¼	99¼	99¼	
Union Pac 1st, 1898	1,000	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	9,000	99½	99½	99½	
Union Pacific 6s, 1899, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	1,000	99½	99½	99½	
U S Cordage Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	3,000	29½	29½	29½	
	2,000	29	29	29	
U S Leather Co 6s	1,000	112	112	112	
Wabash 1st 5s	12,000	105¾	105¾	105¾	
Wabash 2d mtge 5s	5,000	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	
	3,000	74	74	74	
West Shore gtd 4s	5,000	106	106	106	
	5,000	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	
Registered	5,000	105¾	105¾	105¾	
Wisconsin Cent Co 1st Trust Co certfs	4,000	36½	36½	36½	
Total sales					$805,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ⅛. The sales were $4,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 109¾; $7,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116⅝, and $500 do at 116⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	...	94½
4s, r., 1907	107⅝	108
4s, c., 1907	109¼	110
4s, r., 1925	116⅜	116⅜
4s, c., 1925	116⅜	116⅜
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113¼
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113¼
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	...
Currency 6s, 1898	103	...
Currency 6s, 1899	105	...
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	...

In State securities, $10,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s, of 1991, sold at 59½; $10,000 North Carolina special tax, first-class, at 1⅝, and $15,000 Virginia deferred 6s at 4⅝.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Central Pacific Railroad Company announces that it has made arrangements to extend its $3,383,000 first mortgage bonds, maturing July 1 next, so that the principal thereof shall become payable in one and a half years from date, with interest payable semi-annually at the rate of 5 per cent., principal and interest payable in gold, the right being reserved to redeem the bonds so extended at any time on paying to the bondholders the face value of the bonds and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

—Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and 2½ per cent. on the common stock, payable July 6. Transfer books will close June 10 and reopen June 25.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note	38	40
American Grocery 1st	30	...
American Surety Company	198	210
American Typefounders'	6	7
American Typefounders' pf	30	...
Atlantic Mut., '96 scrip	104	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	180	175
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	168	170
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	71	75
Brooklyn Elevated	...	8¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	101
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105½	106
*Brooklyn Union Gas stock	91	92
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69	71
Celluloid Company stock	60	62
Central & South American Tel	118	121
Central Cross-Town	...	...
Central Park, North & East River	160	...
Central Trust Company	1025	...
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	...	1
Chi., Ind. & Louisville R. R. 1st	33	34
Commercial Cable Company stock	155	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	...
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	...	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	...	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	160	167
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99¼	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	...
Ensley Land Co	¾	1¾
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	200	210
Farmers' Loan & Trust	760	...
Fidelity & Casualty Co	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	85	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¼
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	60	63
Fourth National Bank	180	184
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	...
Gold & Stock Telegraph	100½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	57	58
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	90½
Guaranty Trust Company	400	410
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	...
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	63	68
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	...	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	...	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	25
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	...
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	57
Importers & Traders' National Bank	537	545
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
*Indianapolis Gas bonds	104	105½
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	...	76½
International Ocean Telegraph	106	...
Iron Steamboat	6	7½
Kings County Traction	42	46
Knickerbocker Trust Company	181	185
Lafayette Gas stock	...	95
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	...	95
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	20	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	79	80½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	68	70
Lorillard Company pf	102	...
†Madison Square Garden stock	14	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	...
Manhattan Trust Company	138	...
Mechanics' National Bank	189	193½
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	...
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1916	101	...
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	...
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	...	74½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12½	15
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	48	52
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	225	235
National Citizens' Bank	129	132
National Bank of Commerce	203	207
National Shoe & Leather Bank	94	97
National Wall Paper stock	70	...
Newburg Electric 6s	97	104
Newburg Electric stock	56	60
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	2¾	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	30
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	1¼	...
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	37½	38½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	70	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	102½	103½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	91	92
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	...
N. Y. L. E. & W. stock	116½	118½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	...	125½
New-York Air Brake Company	9	11
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	107	110
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	...
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	...
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	10	...
North Shore Traction pf	75	80
‡Northwestern Telegraph 5s	111½	114
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	...
†North Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	100	102
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	83	...
‡Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	72
Pennsylvania Coal	330	340
Postal Telegraph & Cable	86	88
Pratt & Whitney	6	12
†Pratt & Whitney pf	62	72
Real Estate Trust Company	165	170
Retsof Mining Company bonds	...	46
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	88	91
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	160	165
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	194	199
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	88	92
St. Paul Gas stock	61	63
Standard Gas	78	79½
Standard Gas pf	108	...
†Standard Gas 1st	110	111
*Standard Oil Trust	259	261
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	114
Terre Haute & Ind

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE&CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to deposit their bonds at either of our offices on or before June 30th, 1896.

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Deposited Under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of $8.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock, on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, May 22, 1896.

All holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the second instalment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.
$2.50 per share on Stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on JUNE 15, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz:

Nos. 70 and 77 for $1,000 each.
No. 124 for $500.

The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1896.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, June 1, 1896.

FINANCIAL.

A Simultaneous Issue will be made in London by Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.

ISSUE OF $5,100,000 5 PER CENT. 30-YEAR CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with right of registration of Principal.

Principal payable 1st February, 1926, in gold coin of the present standard, and interest payable half-yearly, 1st February and 1st August, in like gold coin, both in New-York, free from all United States, State, and Municipal taxes that may be required by law to be deducted by said Railway Company from said interest, said Railway Company assuming to pay the same.

23 Wall Street,
New-York, June 5th, 1896.

We offer for sale $5,100,000 of the above bonds at the price of 100 per cent. and accrued interest to date of delivery, payable 10 per cent. on allotment and the balance on or before July 6, at the option of the purchaser.

The bonds are now ready for delivery.

These bonds form part of $7,000,000, secured by a Consolidated Mortgage dated 1st February, 1896, covering all the real and personal estate of the Company now owned and hereafter to be acquired for its business of generating and supplying electric light, heat and power, together with all its incomes, rights, privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, as set forth in the said Mortgage.

Of the above amount $400,000 are already in the hands of the public, and $1,500,000 are retained by the Trustees to provide for $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee City Railway Company, and $500,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the West Side Railroad Company, which are at present a prior lien on these properties; which bonds, when surrendered and exchanged for the bonds of the Consolidated Mortgage, will be held in trust as further security for the bonds issued under this Mortgage. The Mortgage further provides for the possible issue of $1,000,000 additional bonds, of which $250,000 may be used by the Company to discharge existing obligations, and $750,000 can be used only for the acquisition of additional street railway or electric light and power plants, or for new machinery and equipment, and for other like purposes.

From a letter of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, copies of which may be obtained at our office, and to which reference is requested for full particulars as to the capital and organization of the Company, and as to the security afforded by its mortgage, it will be seen that this Company is formed by the consolidation of the various City Railways and Lighting Companies therein enumerated, and thus owns and operates all the Street Railways in the City of Milwaukee, a city of 250,000 people, and of steady and substantial growth. The net earnings of the Company for the year 1895, as stated therein, were $588,496.38, showing a surplus of over $230,000 over the total fixed charges of the Company, thereby affording a large margin of security for the interest of the bonds now offered; while the net earnings for the first three months of the present year show an increase of 36 per cent. over those of the same period last year.

A copy of the Mortgage may be seen at our office.

The subscription will be opened on Monday, June 8th, at 10 A. M., and will be closed on Tuesday, June 9th, at 3 P. M., or earlier, on notice from London.

Default in payment of any amount when due will render the allotment and any previous payment liable to forfeiture.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount applied for.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Spokane and Palouse.

New-York, May 27th, 1896.

To the Bondholders of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company and the Holders of New-York Security and Trust Company Receipts therefor:

The undersigned Committee, after negotiation with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, has arranged with the latter that, pursuant to the provisions of page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, dated March 16, 1896, the bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present bond, with all unpaid coupons attached—

$525 in cash on January 1, 1897.

$525 in the new 3 per cent. General Lien Bonds bearing interest from January 1, 1897.

$250 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad.

The present agreement with the Northern Pacific Railroad Receivers (whereby they pay a sum equal to interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the face of the present bonds), to continue to January 1, 1897, inclusive, but not thereafter, such payment to be made on July 1, 1896, and January 1, 1897.

Holders of bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company, or of New-York Security and Trust Company receipts therefor, in order to participate in this arrangement, are notified to deposit their bonds or receipts with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, not later than June 15, obtaining in exchange therefor suitable Reorganization Certificates to be issued by them, entitling their holders to all the benefits of said arrangement.

Bonds or receipts not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of this arrangement.

The undersigned Committee is unanimously of the opinion that prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition is for the best interests of all bondholders or receipt holders.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
R. B. DODSON,
EVANS R. DICK,
WILLIAM BLODGET,
} COMMITTEE.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-fourth ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th April, 1896.
6 per cent. bonds to be redeemed:

$1,000 each—Nos. 118, 135, 142, 150, 164, 182, 187, 293, 511, 759, 830, 841, 1017, 1067, 1105, 1160, 1175, 1223, 1360, 1477.
$500 each—Nos. 32, 78, 117, 129, 135, 156, 157, 186, 196, 226, 234, 239, 313, 382, 397, 486.
$100 each—Nos. 3, 17, 19, 54, 57, 58, 101, 103, 112, 113.
7 per cent. bonds to be redeemed:

SERIES A.—of $1,000 each—Nos. 2, 31, 69, 93, 96, 117, 119, 130, 325, 346, 454.
SERIES B.—of $500 each—Nos. 11, 21, 40, 95, 105, 155, 169, 325, 384, 389, 515, 642.
SERIES C.—$100 each—Nos. 13, 100, 154, 159, 503, 503, 504, 583, 595, 641, 645, 684, 804, 825, 840, 852, 887, 948, 945, 950, 957, 983, 1001, 1108, 1293, 1295, 1312, 1508.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st July, 1896.

They will cease to bear interest on the 30th June, 1896.

MEXICO, 30 April, 1896.
The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations.

Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Central Pacific Railroad Co.
FIRST MTGE. GOLD BONDS.

Office of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.

New-York, June 2, 1896.

This Company has made arrangements to extend its $3,383,000 First Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1896, so that the Principal thereof shall become payable in 1½ years from that date, viz.: On January 1, 1898, with interest meanwhile payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, Principal and Interest payable in United States Gold Coin.

The right is reserved to redeem the Bonds so extended at any time on paying to the Bondholders the par or face value of the Bonds and Interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 1st, 1896, in United States gold coin, less such interest accrued subsequent to that date as may have been paid thereon before such redemption thereof.

The right of the Bondholders to avail themselves of such extension has been reserved to such holders as PRIOR TO JUNE 20TH, 1896, shall deposit their Bonds for that purpose with MESSRS. SPEYER & CO., New-York, or with MESSRS. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, or MR. LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort on Main, or MESSRS. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

The extended Bonds will be stamped to show the extension, and new Coupon Sheets will be annexed, representing future interest.

Copies of the Extension Agreement can be obtained at the Company's Office and at the office of the Bankers above mentioned.

The present extension is made to the date of maturity of the latest maturing Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, on or before which date the Company expects to arrange a long extension of the entire First Mortgage issue.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of extension referred to in the foregoing notice, are advised that, upon presentation at our office on or before June 20th, 1896, their Bonds will be stamped and new Coupon Sheets affixed, free of charge.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

SILVER BULLION.
Zimmermann & Forshay,
9 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange,
BUY AND SELL
Silver Bullion
AND SILVER CERTIFICATES
FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.
Future Deliveries
A SPECIALTY.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine Street,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrator.)

$5,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip of 1892.
70 shs. Standard Oil Trust.
100 shs. American Waltham Watch Co.
621 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
100 shs. International Goodyear Shoe Machine Co.
50 shs. Central Pacific R. R. Co.
19 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
42 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
14 shs. Washington Life Ins. Co.
28 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
15 shs. 6th National Bank, N. Y.
25 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. prefd.
50 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. common.
132 shs. N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R.
17 shs. Central R. R. Co. of New-Jersey.
$1,500 Brooklyn City R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$1,000 Central R. R. of New-Jersey Consld. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1899.
$1,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1945.
79 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
$4,700 N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds.
80-100 of a sh. Long Island Traction Co.
45 shs. Equitable Trust Co., New-London, Conn.
18 shs. Swarthmore College.
(By order of Executors.)
$2,500 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1990.
$2,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 2d Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1990.
$1,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. Co. Consld. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1930.
$1,000 Central R. R. of N. J. 7 p. c. Convt. Bd., 1902.
$1,500 Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Genl. 4 p. c. Skg. Fund Mtge. Bds., 1938.
$1,000 Goldsboro, Pacific R. R. 3d Mtge. Bds., Reorganization Trust Co. Certf.
$500 Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chic. R. R. 3d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1912.
3 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
1 sh. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
3 shs. Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. 2d pfd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
14 shs. Cadaret General Electric Co. (Hypd.)
100 shs. Harlem Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1909.
15 shs. American Fire Insurance Co.
230 shs. Mapes Reeve Construction Co. (Hypd.)
$5,000 Kingston Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., dated May 1, 1883, due May 1, 1903, Coupons May and Nov., May 1, 1896, Coupons in default and attached to bonds.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
25 shs. Franklin Trust Co. of B'klyn.
25 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
25 shs. Canda Cattle Car Co., (Hypd.)
400 shs. New-York Air Brake Co.
$164,000 Eames Vacuum Brake Co., Watertown, N. Y., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1904, August, 1894, Coups. on.
655 shs. Mathieson Alkali Works.
50 shs. Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l. Bank.
7 shs. Chatham Nat'l. Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

June 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. June 16th, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.

NEW-YORK June 4, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable July 15, proximo.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 6, and reopen on the morning of July 16.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

40 Wall St., New-York City, May 14, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable on June 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 29. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from May 30 to June 10, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.,

26-28 Perry St., New-York, June 2, 1896.

A dividend of One Dollar ($1) Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this company, payable July 1, 1896.

The transfer books of preferred stock will be closed June 15, 1896, at 3 P. M., and reopened July 2, 1896.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street.—June 4th, 1896.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, July 6th, 1896. Transfer books will close on Wednesday, June 10th, and reopen on Thursday, June 25th, 1896.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

IF YOU HAVE A HORSE OR CARRIAGE FOR SALE
an announcement of that fact in THE NEW-YORK TIMES will reach a class of people who are able to purchase what you have to sell. TIMES readers can be reached only through THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GENERALLY HIGHER MARKETS AND INCREASED SPECULATION.

Influenced by the Bad Crop News on Wheat from the West—Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Steady—Provisions More Active and Higher—Cotton Steadier and Fairly Active—Coffee Quiet and Steady.

A much livelier interest was taken in wheat, through continued bad crop news and higher markets West, while prices made a sharp advance and the close was strong. Provisions were also higher and had increased activity. Cotton was fairly active and a trifle higher at the close. Coffee was dull and very steady through local covering.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

	Nominal
Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22¾@ 23
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33¾@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅞@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.50
Lard, Western, steam	4.45 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	5 @ 5⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¼@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7 @ 7
Copper, lake	11.40 @11.75
Lead	3.00 @ 3.02½

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and very irregular, opening at 1⅛@1⅛c advance on bad crop news from the Winter wheat section, with cables bullish, higher Western markets, fair foreign buying, and free local covering, closing strong....Spot was firm at 1⅛c advance, and checked demand....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red at 9c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 3¼c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 5¼c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 99,902 bushels; receipts, 303,925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 418,386 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were only moderately active, and prices unchanged to ¼c lower, with trading entirely local....Spot was held higher, with demand slow; sales, 26,700 bushels, including, to shippers, 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 35c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 3,200 bushels No. 2 white at 34¾c, elevator, and 7,500 bushels No. 2 yellow at 34¾c, elevator....Receipts, 48,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 72,483 bushels....Clearances hence, 16,264 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 17,858 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were almost neglected, and closed unchanged....Spot were less active and generally steady....Sales, 60,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25c; No. 3 white at 23½c, for 30,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾@23c for 12,000 bushels, with 12,000 bushels for export at 24¾c, free on board; No. 3 22¾c; rejected white, 21½c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¾@24c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24¼@28c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 254,300 bushels; exports, 166,858 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	15,000	65⅜@66¼	66¼
July	3,000,000	64½@66¼	65½
September	3,360,000	64⅝@65⅞	65⅝
December	780,000	66⅝@67⅝	67⅝
Total	7,235,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June		@..	33½
July	85,000	34⅝@34⅝	34½
August		@..	35
September	95,000	35½@35¾	35½
October	10,000	36⅛@..	36⅛
Total	190,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June		@..	23
July	25,000	23¼@23¼	23¼
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—Market showed little change, with an easy feeling, and trading slow. Sales, 14,300 bbls, including of City mills 3,600 bbls patents, 3,000 bbls clear, and 325 bbls fine, at quotations; 750 bbls Winter clear at $3.30@$3.35, 900 bbls straights at $3.40@3.60, 450 bbls No. 1, on private terms; 3,700 bbls Spring patents at $3.85@$4.05, 1,050 bbls bakers' extra at $2.90, and 500 sacks do, on private terms....Arrivals, 6,755 bbls and 8,944 sacks; exports, 184 bbls and 6,267 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 6,712 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 44c; Western, 39½@40c, cost, freight, and insurance.

FLAXSEED—Sales, 25,000 bushels at 87¼c, cost, freight, and insurance, New-York.

BARLEY—Sales, 70,000 bushels feeding, 50 lb average, for export, at 35½c, cost, freight, and insurance, to arrive.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

PEAS—Quiet and easy. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@67½c; middlings, 60½@65c; sharps, 65@70c; rye feed, 60c.

COTTONSEED—The market made another ½c advance and was firm at 25c for prime yellow. There were sales of 650 bbls at 24½c and 2,000 bbls at 25c. This improvement was based chiefly upon the necessity of covering a short interest, with the general tone as well somewhat affected by the change in sentiment of a day or two in hog products and a little stronger basis. There was a feeling thought that France would have a further interest in the oil to cover on June contracts. Its extent is not as yet clear. Marseilles had sold a good deal of its oil ahead, and it was uncertain as to whether the May deals had closed it out. Even the price of 25c would show a profit to the sellers abroad, who had placed their contracts some weeks since, or when the market had stood 8@4c above that. Outside of the demand to cover the contracts, there did not appear any change in the tone of buying. Crude, in barrels, was held at 20c and 21c for Texas....LINSEED was in fair demand; quoted at 37c for American; 39c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was quiet; quoted at 44@45c for city.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, June 5.—Oil closed at $1.11, the only quotation; Standard's price, $1.10.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were up again and firm; the improvement was 15@17½c for pork, 10 points for lard, and 10@12½ points for bacon. Demands were slightly better in a speculative way. There was a fair movement of the products out on consignment, but demands on export account were not enlarged. The strength of the situation was on smaller receipts of hogs and higher grain. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for today as 14,000 head.

LARD—Ran up at the West 10 points and closed firm, with the stimulating features in the advance for grain and moderate receipts of hogs. Exporters were not freer buyers, but some speculation was provoked. June closed there at 4.22½c; July was at 4.25c to and closing at 4.30c bid; September at 4.37½c to and closing at 4.45c bid; October closed at 4.50c bid. Here there was continued dullness, with prices nominally higher; cash quoted at 4.45c; the sale noted yesterday, cost and freight, was of 500 tcs at 4.35c, laid down in Liverpool. Tank lots quoted at 4.10c. July option nominal at 4.00c. City steam was higher; sales of 125 tcs at 4.05@4.10c. Refined was dull, but held higher; Continent at 4.75c, South American at 5.15c, Brazil kegs at 6.25c. Compound at 3⅝@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—There were sales of about 300 bbls to exporters and at generally stronger prices, in sympathy with the West, where there was an advance of 15@17c, through slightly increased receipts of hogs and adbuying on the smaller receipts of hogs and advance for grain. June at the West closed at $7.15; July was at $7.12½@$7.27½, closing at $7.22½@$7.25; September at $7.30@$7.42½, closing at $7.37½@$7.40....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.25@$8.75 for old, and $9@$9.50 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10.50@$11.50.

CUTMEATS—Were under light attention, while held at irregular prices....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4c; 10-lb average, 4¾c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c.

BACON—The trading in short ribs was a little better in the options, with an advance of 10 to 12½ points, with at the West, June closing at $3.85 nominal; July was at $3.82½ to $3.92½, closing at $3.90@$3.92½; September at $3.97½@$4.07½, closing at $4.00@$4.07½.

BEEF—Shippers were steady, moderate buyers at firm prices....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11@$12.

BEEF HAMS—Favored buyers under slack demand; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices, on moderate demands....Bacon at 4¾c, 180 lb at 4½c, 160 lb at 4¾c, 140 lb at 4¾c, 120 lb at 5c, pigs at 5¼c....Receipts at the West, 47,585 head; same time last year, 40,104 head. Chicago—Receipts, 17,000 head; active; 5c higher; $2.85@$3.45; left over, 7,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; active; $3.20@$3.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,275 head; $2.85@$3.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; stronger; $2.85@$3.05. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; opened 5@10c higher; $2.85@$3.05. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,260 head; 5@10c higher; $2.80@$3.22½. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,500 head; active; strong; $2.80@$3.40.

TALLOW—Of the 300 hhds city reported in our previous report at 3¼c for France, 100 hhds were a resale by an English shipper. There were rumors yesterday that 500 hhds more had been taken for France at 3¼c, which were without foundation in fact. The position here yesterday was nominal at 3¼c, with all export demand gone, yet at the same time those matters who could sell large lots were carrying their supplies firmly. It appeared to be a position uncertain over future export demands, but hoping that the French syndicate would continue operations. English shippers could not pay the price. Of country-made, small lots were taken at 3½c. Of edible, sales of 20 tcs, in tierces, at 3¾c, and 20 tcs, butterine, at 3½c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was hardly material demand here—4¼@4 3-16c quoted—but at the West the large lot noted in our previous report at 4c was to a leading refiner at Chicago; 800,000 pounds more were reported sold latterly at St. Louis and Chicago at 4c, but it is believed to have been in part included in the sales before mentioned, and not more than a moderate quantity of it for export. In lard olearine a dull and nominal market at 5c for Western. In oleo oil the last reported sale was at 38 florins for Harrison, in Rotterdam.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and without special interest, with prices influenced by Europe, and the close steady at unchanged prices, to 5 points advance. Havre was irregular and unchanged to ¼f higher, and Hamburg steady at ⅛@¼ pfennig decline....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¼c for No. 7....Opening Call—11 A. M.—August, 250 bags at 10.90c; September, 1,000 bags at 10.55c; total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close.—July, 1,000 bags at 11.45c; August, 250 bags at 10.95c; September, 1,000 bags at 10.55c, 1,000 bags at 10.50c; December, 500 bags at 10.10; total, 3,750 bags. Exchange, 50 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for September; total for day, 6,000 bags....Closing prices: January, 9.90@10c; February, 9.85@9.95c; March, 9.80@9.85c; April, 9.75@9.85c; May, 9.70@9.80c; June, 11.85@11.95c; July, 11.40@11.45c; August, 10.90@10.95c; September, 10.50@10.55c; October, 10.20@10.25c; November, 10.10@10.20c; December, 10@10.05c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	178,977
Arrivals—Ex-SS. Illivia, via Europe	997
Ex-SS. Southwark, Santos via Europe	1,130
	181,104
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	13,065
Total stock in New-York to-day	168,039
Total stock in Baltimore	2,217
Deliveries yesterday	84— 2,133
Total stock in New-Orleans	18,297
Deliveries yesterday	145—18,152
	20,285
Total stock in United States	188,324
Afloat from Rio per steamer to June 4	88,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to June 4	5,000
Afloat from Santos per steamer and sail June 4	71,000
Afloat from Victoria to June 1	11,000
Afloat from Bahia to May 20	1,150
	176,150
Total	364,474
Same time 1895	515,820

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and very unsettled, closing steady at 1@8 points advance, after an early decline with Liverpool, and trading chiefly local and professional. Spot was unchanged and quiet; sales, 269 bales, to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8c; middling uplands, 7¾c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes,— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
June	7.53@7.54	7.51	7.49	300
July	7.52@7.53	7.52	7.43	2,300
August	7.51@7.52	7.53	7.42	43,700
September	6.92@6.93	6.94	6.83	15,800
October	6.87@6.88	6.90	6.79	28,400
November	6.81@6.82	6.83	6.72	17,000
December	6.83@6.84	6.85	6.73	36,200
January	6.86@6.87	6.89	6.77	8,600
February	6.90@6.92	6.91	6.82	800
March	6.95@6.96	6.97	6.86	100
Total				153,200

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 3,430 bales, against 3,809 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Trade still drags heavily, and, with continuing pressure to sell, the market has a dull, heavy tone. Buyers had no difficulty in securing the choicest marks of marrow at $1.25. Best marks of medium were offered without reserve at $1.05, and it was very exceptional to get over $1 for the choicest lots of pea; the difficulty seemed to be in finding customers at those quotations, with prices nominally higher; cash quoted at 4.45c; the sale noted yesterday, cost and freight, was of 500 tcs at 4.35c, laid down in Liverpool. Tank lots quoted at 4.10c. July option nominal at 4.00c. City steam was higher; sales of 125 tcs at 4.05@4.10c. Refined was dull, but held higher; Continent at 4.75c, South American at 5.15c, Brazil kegs at 6.25c. Compound at 3⅝@4¼c, as to quality.

POTATOES—There were sales of about 300 bbls to exporters and at generally stronger prices, in sympathy with the West, where there was an advance of 15@17c, through slightly increased receipts of hogs and adbuying on the smaller receipts of hogs and advance for grain. June at the West closed at $7.15; July was at $7.12½@$7.27½, closing at $7.22½@$7.25; September at $7.30@$7.42½, closing at $7.37½@$7.40....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.25@$8.75 for old, and $9@$9.50 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10.50@$11.50.

CUTMEATS—Were under light attention, while held at irregular prices....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4c; 10-lb average, 4¾c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c.

BACON—The trading in short ribs was a little better in the options, with an advance of 10 to 12½ points, with at the West, June closing at $3.85 nominal; July was at $3.82½ to $3.92½, closing at $3.90@$3.92½; September at $3.97½@$4.07½, closing at $4.00@$4.07½.

BEEF—Shippers were steady, moderate buyers at firm prices....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11@$12.

BEEF HAMS—Favored buyers under slack demand; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices, on moderate demands....Bacon at 4¾c, 180 lb at 4½c, 160 lb at 4¾c, 140 lb at 4¾c, 120 lb at 5c, pigs at 5¼c....Receipts at the West, 47,585 head; same time last year, 40,104 head. Chicago—Receipts, 17,000 head; active; 5c higher; $2.85@$3.45; left over, 7,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; active; $3.20@$3.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,275 head; $2.85@$3.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; stronger; $2.85@$3.05. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; opened 5@10c higher; $2.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Proposed Consolidation of Real Estate Boards—Private Sales.

A meeting of the New-York Real Estate Board will take place next Monday evening at the Hotel Waldorf, Parlor G, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the report of a committee appointed on the 18th of last month to meet a similar committee of the Broadway Real Estate Brokers of 59 Liberty Street, relative to a consolidation of interests. A circular has been issued particularly requesting members of the board to attend, and hear the report of the Committee on Conference.

Messrs. Cremin & Norton have sold conjointly with Mr. H. S. Hewson, the new seven-story Lockwood Press building, at the northwest corner of West Broadway and Bleecker Street. The building was sold for Aaron J. Bach to William Brennan. At the transfer prior to this to Jere C. Lyons, the expressed consideration was $127,000. The same brokers have sold 359 West Thirty-third Street for the estate of Mary B. Higgins; they have also sold 139 West Thirty-second Street to Thomas Diamond.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 29 and 44.3 feet east of Riverside Drive, for two four-story and basement brick dwellings, by Andrew Fletcher, Jr., of 157 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, owner; cost, $36,000.

Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, southwest corner, for two and three story brick stores, offices, and assembly rooms, by Charles A. Peabody, Jr., of 171 Broadway, owner; cost not given.

Suburban Street, north side, 371 feet east of Amboy Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Mrs. Caroline Schnath of 1,814 Fourth Avenue, owner; cost, $4,000.

ALTERATIONS.

No. 425 East Ninth Street, by Christian Kegelmann of 425 East Ninth Street, owner, to erect a four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 608 Ninth Avenue, by the estate of George Simon of 611 Ninth Avenue, owner; to a four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Sixty-seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, southwest corner, by Jacob Scholle of 30 Broad Street, owner, to a three-and-one-half story stone and brick store and dwelling; cost, $700.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Courtlandt Avenue, northeast corner, by G. Tacinelli of 522 Courtlandt Avenue, owner, to a two-story and attic frame store and dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 130 East Seventy-second Street, by Mrs. Gustavus Maas, owner, to a four-story and basement brick, stone, and frame dwelling; cost, $10,000.

No. 1,456 Broadway, by Peter Kearney of 53 West Seventy-first Street, owner, Mary McLean, lessee, to a one-story frame hotel; cost, $250.

Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, southwest corner, by estate of John D. Wendell of 79 Maiden Lane, owner, William Reckersdres of 530 Eighth Avenue, lessee, to a two-story brick hotel; cost, $500.

Second Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, southeast corner, by Patrick Maloney of 307 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner, to a two and four story brick hotel and dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 248 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by Archibald Russell of 55 Liberty Street, owner; Frank Edsall, lessee, to a three-story brick store and photograph gallery; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 265 and 267 Cherry Street, by Thomas D. Hurst of 135 Grand Street, owner, to a six-story brick factory; cost, $150.

No. 19 West Thirty-seventh Street, by Miss Grace Holbrook Barney, for a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,700.

No. 248 Front Street, by Richard J. Chord of 41 West Fifty-second Street, owner, to a five-story brick warehouse; cost, $1,200.

Forty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, northeast corner, by the estate of Henry Astor of 1,509 Broadway, owner, to a four-story brick hotel and dwelling; cost, $500.

One Hundredth Street and Southern Boulevard, northwest corner, by Peter Doelger of Fifty-fifth Street and First Avenue, owner, to a three-story frame hotel; cost, $3,000.

No. 238 East Forty-fifth Street, by Rosie Bienenfeld of 241 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling and store; cost, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 5.

113TH ST, s s, 281.3 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x 100.11; Hyman Sonn and others to Simon Docter.....

MANHATTAN ST, n s, 211.11 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; John J. Clancy and wife to Alexander J. Bruen..... $24,000

BOULEVARD, w s corner of 149th St, 199.10 to 149th St, s w corner; Jacob Stern to Union Real Estate Company..... 9,500

119TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 201.10, to 118th St; William Collins and wife to Francis Crawford..... 2

67TH ST, 5 East; George A. French to Annie P. Kountze.....

1ST AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 48th St, 25x97; Alfred D. Lind, referee, to Jonas Weil and another..... 3,500

101ST ST, 142 West; Isaac Meier and wife to Elizabeth Valentine..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Emma Krug.....

1

151ST ST, n s, 60 ft e of Audubon Av, 40x100; Charles P. Kelly and wife to John F. Keegan..... 10,000

163D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.6; Louise Isabeau to August Zaenig and another.....

1

164TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x105.10; W. E. Wiles and wife to Charles Fisher.....

1

PARK ROW, 19; Charles Donohue, referee, to Park Row Construction Company..... 225,000

OLD SLIP, 9 and 11, and 68 Water St and 102 Pearl St; William A. Butler and another, executors, to Gustav H. Gossler. 89,000

HUDSON ST, e s, 34.8 ft s of Thomas St, 25x irregular; Thomas S. Moore and another, trustees, to Thornton M. Rodman.....

1,000

PARK ROW, 17; Charles Donohue, referee, to Park Row Construction Company..... 170,000

12TH ST, n s, 86.4 ft e of Avenue C, 23.10x 103.3, Gatthard Burkhard to Sarah T. Burkhard.....

1

BOWERY, 338; Louis G. Kause and wife to Mary Von Ulner..... 32,500

5TH ST, s s, Lot 72, map of Unionport, 20x92; Harry C. Graef to Mary M. Bickford.....

1

SAME PROPERTY; Olive M. Graef and another to same.....

1

COURTLANDT AV, n w s, 164 ft n e of 3d Av, 21x100.4—X74.3; Otto Helmcke to the Mayor, &c.....

5,500

PROSPECT AV, 693; Marcus Nathan and wife to John H. Dempsey.....

1

6TH ST, n w corner of Archer Av, 73x78; Florence S. Crosby and another to Joseph F. Duffy.....

1

10TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x 14, irreg; Mary Wakefield; Annie Troman to James E. Wood.....

3,500

WILLIS AV, w s, 75 ft s of 137th St, 25x81.6, Hymann and Henry Sonn and wives to Thomas F. Somers.....

1

139TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Charles S. Noyes to Alexander D. Noyes.....

10

NORTH MOORE ST, n s, 162 ft w of Varick St, 54x irregular; Emma Heilner and others to George W. Levy.....

68,500

BROOME ST, 556; Edward L. Patterson to Stephen E. England.....

1,000

11TH AV, 534 and 536; Rachel Epstein to Edward Epstein and others.....

1

1ST AV, 1,748; Pauline Keller to Emma Hartman.....

20,500

WAVERLEY PLACE, 106; William H. Flitner to George F. Donovan.....

45,000

62D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 200.10, to 63d St; John J. Walsh and wife to Eugene Durnin.....

1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 99.2 ft n of 84th St, 24x100; Frederick Hasbrouck and wife to William C. Lobenstein.....

68,000

69TH ST, 7 West; James A. Frame and wife to Catharine M. Youngling.....

50,000

78TH ST, s s, 198.4 ft e of 3d Av, 18.4x 102.2; Charles D. Burrill, referee, to Rachel Korn.....

5,725

Recorded Leases.

BUTLER, James, to Rody Dunn; 230 West 68th St, 10 years..... $910

BERKER, Margaretha, to Margaret Sullivan; 59 Manhattan St, 5 years..... 2,880

BORGSTEDE, John H., to John Patjens; 1,530 Avenue A, s e corner of 81st St, 7 years.....$1,500, 1,800

CLARK, George, to Samuel Mayers; 1st lst Av, 3 years..... 840

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to Rebecca Merryash; 86 and 88 Henry St, store, &c., 4 1-3 years..... 1,140

HUERSTEL, Gustave, and another, trustees, to Frederick Jacobi; 623 9th Av, n w corner of 44th St, 5 1-12 years..... 1,200

LOVAGLIO, Pasquale, to Concetta Albano; 111 Mulberry St, 2 years..... 480

MILLER, Nicholas, to Charles Scherer; 410 7th Av, 3 years..... 660

RITTER, Lente, to Josef Gross; 1503 Stanton St, 9 11-12 years.....$1,700, 1,725

THORLEY, Charles, and others to John H. Fife; 1,161 to 1,175 Broadway, 10 years. 20,000

VON ULNER, Mary, to Edward Kirby; 388 Bowery, 3 years..... 2,200

WIEMANN, Frederick, to Morris Schwartz; 86 2d Av, s e corner of 5th St, 8 years..... 2,104

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Agnes E. and George F., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 316 West 34th St, 1 year.....$15,000

BURNS, Elsie E. and Mary J., to Ellen T. Clancy and another, executors, &c.; n s of 90th St, 81.1 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 2,500

COOK, Henry F., and wife to Edmund F. Holbrook and others, executors of Isaac S. Holbrook; n s of 69th St, 323 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 36,000

SAME to same; n s of 69th St, 346 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 36,000

SAME to William M. Spaekman and another, trustees; n s of 69th St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 35,000

COHN, Joseph J., to Richard F. Carr, as trustee of Julius Bischof; n s of 93d St, 161.10 ft e of Madison Av, 2 years..... 6,000

CALLAGHER, John F. and Joseph A., and wives and Sarah L. Gowdy to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another, trustees, &c., of Henry Elsworth, deceased; 49 and 51 Donnelly Av.....

30,000

CALLANAN, Lawrence J., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 43 Vesey St, 3 years..... 15,000

CURRIE, Anita E., to Sarah M. Marvin and others, executors, &c., of John J. Van Nostrand; 105 East 39th St, 2 years 24,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, to William Collins; s s of 119th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years (two mortgages).....

34,000

DONOVAN, George F., to Edgar Logan; 106 Waverley Place, 1 7-12 years..... 15,000

DEMPSEY, John H., to Marcus Nathan; 693 Prospect Av, installments..... 1,000

DOCTER, Simon, to Mary J. Griffith; s s of 113th St, 281.3 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years. 16,000

ETTLINGER, Nettie, to Title Guarantee and Turst Company; 94 and 96 Grove St, and 168 and 170 Waverley Place, 3 years. 18,000

FISHER, Charles, and wife to Eva A. Bell; n s of 164th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 18,000

FRIEDMAN, David, and wife to Cecilia Lisso; n s of 133d St, 180 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 7,000

FICKEN, Albert, and wife to Henry Gucker and another, trustee of Caroline Schuchman, deceased; 285 East 10th St, 5 years..... 7,500

GOSSLER, Gustav H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11 Old Slip and 68 Water St and 102 Pearl St, 3 years.. 55,000

HAVEY, Philip J., and wife to Elizabeth A. Clark; e s of Lawton St, adjoining land of John F. Mahlstedt, New-Rochelle, 2 years.....

1,000

HALLOCK, Amy J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Lot 78, map of new village of Jerome, 1 year.....

5,500

HAYNES, Anna E., to Edward V. Harris; lots 352, 360, and 369, map of Arden property, 3 years.....

750

HEESEMANN, George, and wife to Bessie Cohen; s s of 106th St, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year.....

1,000

IRELAND, Adella D., and John B., to Union Trust Company of New-York; n w corner of 26th St and 5th Av, 6 months..300,000

KRUG, Emma, to Eugene C. Potter; n s of 113th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..

7,500

SAME to J. M. Strong and another; s s of 69th St, 131.6 ft w of Columbus Av, demand.....

2,000

LORENZ, William C., to Frederick Hasbrouck; w s of Central Park West, 89.2 ft n of 84th St, 6 months..... 33,000

LYNCH, Robert V., to J. G. William Pilgrim; s s of Nicholas Av, 101.8 ft s of 159th St, 2 years.....

9,000

McGURK, Jonn H., and wife to Frederick J. Middlebrook; 203 Bowery, 5 years..... 23,000

MUEHLFELD, Frank, and wife to Edward V. Barton; Lots 86 and 88, 503 and 504, map of Arden property, 3 years.....

2,250

SAME to same; Lots 329, 338, and 343, same map, 3 years.....

750

OSBORN, William F., to Lewis W. Minford; n s of 44th St, 469.10 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years.....

5,000

PERKINS, Mary S., to Henry D. Winans; n s of 52d St, 324.7 ft w of 4th Av, 6 months.....

1,500

PFEIFFER, Herman, and wife to David Mayer Brewing Company; Lot 63, map of S. Cambreling property, demand.....

733

PARK ROW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Mary McKay Greenwood and another, executors of Isaac J. Greenwood; 17 Park Row, installments.....

43,627

SAME to same; Nos. 19 and 21 Park Row, 1 year.....

191,249

SAME to same; 17 Park Row, 1 year..

127,499

SAME to Isaac J. Greenwood, No. 17 Park Row, 1 year.....

5,124

SAME to Eliza Van Namee, Nos. 17 and 19 Park Row, 1 year.....

5,000

SAME to Mary Voorhees, same property, 1 year.....

2,500

RAUCH, David L., to Henry Klingenstein, w s of Avenue D, 41 ft s of 5th St, 2 years.....

1,500

SHIRMER, Lilly L., to Edward V. Burton; Lots 191, 206, 115, 220, 164, and 165, map Arden property, 1 year (3 mortgages).....

1,274

SMITH, Ellen B., to Harlem Savings Bank, n s of 124th St, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year.....

7,000

STRAUS, Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 13th St, 220 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year.....

12,000

SCHOBER, Emma J., and George R., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 516 East 120th St, 5 years.....

3,500

VAN ALNER, Mary, to Louis G. Vanse; 338 Bowery, (installments).....

7,500

BOOTH, William H. and wife to John Bussing, Jr.; n w s of West Farms Road, adjoining land of Eleanor Rowland, 5 years.....

4,000

BARTHEN, Frederick C. and wife to Teachers' Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; s w corner of Morris Park Av and Washington Street, (installments).....

3,360

ENGLAND, Stephen E., and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 256 Broome St, 1 year.....

18,000

HARTMANN, Emma, to Pauline Keller; 1,748 1st Avenue, 3 years.....

14,500

MEYER, G. A. E., and wife to Rosalie Meyer; 204 Avenue B, 5 years.....

1,300

FLEISCHMAN, Clarence, to John Hunt and others, trustees; e s of Avenue B, 25 ft n of 5th St, Untonport, 3 years.....

450

YNGLIN, William, and wife to Hannah M. Findley and another; Lot 77, map of Westchester Terrace, 3 years.....

1,000

LEVY, George W., to Emanuel Heilner and Moses J. Wolf; n s of North Moore St, 167 ft w of Varick St, (two mortgages,) demand.....

60,000

SPROESSIG, Charles H., and wife to Percival C. Smith; s s of 10th St, 51.11 ft w of Bristow St, demand.....

1,124

SAME to Richard W. Underhill, guardian; s s of 170th St, 100.2 ft w of Bristow St, 3 years.....

4,500

VAN ANDEN, John F., to John W. Hesse; n s of 10th St, 39 ft w of Avenue A, 3 months.....

5,000

VALENTINE, Elisabetha, to the German Savings Bank of New-York; e s of 2d Av, 427 ft n of High Bridge St, 1 year.....

4,000

WILSON, Augusta B., and Michael H. to Mary A. Moorhouse; 49 Franklin St, all title, 3 years.....

1,000

WILCOX, Hallett D., and wife to Amanda McMann; s s of 106th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....

32,000

YUENGLING, Catharine M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7 West 69th St, 5 years.....

30,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUCKLEY, J. Gerard, to Fred J. Middlebrook.....$20,008

BURKHARDT, Gotthard, to Sarah T. Burkhardt.....

1

CARROLL, James, to Therese Carroll.....

1

FIERTAG, Ewald, to the trustees of Frederick Winkhaus, deceased, (two assignments).....

40,000

GRIFFITH, Mary J., to Anne Bishop..... 18,500

HESSE, John W., to Robert McGill..... 5,000

HASBROUCK, Price W., and others, executors of J. L. Hasbrouck, to Helen H. La Fere.....

349

LANE, William, and another, executors of William R. Dales, to William F. Lane, (two assignments).....

2

MCHALE, Martin, to United States Mortgage and Trust Company.....

2,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Lizzie W. Burbank.....

4,000

QUINLAN, William J., Jr., trustee, to Catherine T. Kunhardt.....

10,000

RUHL, Henry, to Annie L. Reisser.....

4,000

STEEVES, John F., to Magdalena Roden.

1,100

SMITH, James B., to the executors of Charles Becker, deceased.....

4,000

STIGELER, Emelius, to Wilhelmine C. Stigeler, (two assignments).....

18,000

SILKMAN, Theodore H., and another, executors of A. L. Middeberger, to Edward Mildeberger.....

9,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, (two assignments).....

2

THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company to Joseph L. Buttenweiser.... 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Sophia T. F. Randolph..... 8,000

SAME to Hudson City Savings Institution .....

3,000

SAME to Newburg Savings Bank, (two assignments).....

33,000

SAME to executors of Joel W. Mason..... 19,000

WOLFE, Hannah, to Nathaniel Meyers.. 2,000

WALDMAYER, Frank X., administrator, &c., to William Schrader, Jr.....

1

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Johanna Shanahan, Lawrence Dunphy, Vincent M. Wilcox.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Krajenski vs. Sanderson—Elliot Norton, New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Feit—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Steckler vs. Tuska—Eliot Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Baker vs. Vanderpool—Franklin R. Lord, Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Quinn (four cases)—John H. Judge. Appeiby vs. Dorland—James B. Butler, Matter of Lord—Peter B. Olney. Griffin vs. Kirby—Thomas D. Rambaut, McKinney vs. Simmons—Henry B. Stapler. Cipolla vs. Daiber—Ernest Hall. Appleby vs. Toher—Edward D. O'Brien. Coddington vs. Bond—Edward D. Shaw vs. United States Banking Company—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Hegewald vs. Seizer—Robert Sturgis. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Cuthbert—Charles W. Dayton.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. Everson—William S. Davies. Benjamin vs. Munn—Edward Patterson. Keim vs. Keim—Donald McLean.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Fleischmann vs. Jarvis, Jr.—David McClure.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Young vs. Young—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Charles S. Clark vs. Howard L. James—David J. Lees.

Senators Who Resigned.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

It is singular that of the twenty-two United States Senators North Carolina furnished up to 1861, twelve of them resigned, including the two that withdrew from the Senate in that memorable year. Excluding them, just half the Senators up to the war resigned. None have resigned since the war, unless we count Gov. Vance, who withdrew when refused admission. Now few die and none resign.

NEW-YORK A. C.'S NEW HOME.

Plans of Their Handsome Building to be Built Fronting Central Park.

Plans have been submitted to the Department of Buildings by Architect William A. Cable of 68 Broad Street for the erection of a seven-story brick and iron clubhouse for the New-York Athletic Club, at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The first story will be finished in stone and the balance in terra cotta. The cost of construction has been estimated at $490,500.

The new clubhouse will have a frontage of 100.5 feet on Fifty-ninth Street, 120 feet on Sixth Avenue, and will have an L of 20 feet extending to Fifty-eighth Street. When completed it will be one of the finest, if not the best clubhouse in this country. A fine view of Central Park, which it will face, can be had from the north side of the building.

The plot upon which the new house is to be built has been vacant for a number of years. In fact it has been an open lot ever since the Isle of Manhattan was discovered, with the exception of several small frame structures bordering its edges. The idleness of the property was largely due to the fact that several small streams course through the property.

At one time the purchase of the old Manhattan Athletic Clubhouse, at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue was contemplated by the New-York Athletic Club managers, but the scheme fell through, the price asked being too high and the capacity too small in the opinion of the managers.

The work on the foundation of the new clubhouse has been going on for some time, and is now almost completed. The three streams, each less than a foot wide, which pass through the property, will be allowed to pursue their natural course. No attempt will be made to stop them, except to build drains. The streams are on the west, east, and south sides of the property. Piles have been sunk to the rock in these streams and Mr. Cable said that they would prove beneficial, and was glad that they are there, for it will serve to preserve the piling.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—In the Penobscot (Me.) Court, the Bangor Pulp and Paper Company was adjudged insolvent, and the common law assignees, C. J. Dunn and Stanton Day, were continued as assignees. The first meeting of creditors will be held June 25. The company is composed of Massachusetts capitalists, and the head offices are in Boston.

—John W. Martin has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John D. Cheever of 120 East Thirty-fourth Street, on the application of Benjamin C. Smith. Judgments for about $9,000 have been entered against Mr. Cheever. The receivership is for Mr. Cheever personally, and does not affect the Cheever Colt Company in any way.

—The Sheriff yesterday received two more attachments against the Continental Cycle Company of Chicago—one for $300, in favor of Edwin C. Carpenter, and the other for $1,080, in favor of George R. Wood. It is stated here that the company has been closed up on a mortgage by the Union National Bank of Chicago.

—The Sheriff has taken charge of the store of Samuel A. Hurd, wholesale dealer in paper and twine, at 199 Grand Street, on an execution for $582 in favor of the Waterbury Paper Company. In the trade, Hurd's liabilities are currently reported to be about $8,000.

—The attachment obtained here on June 3 against Richardson, Howe & Lovejoy, manufacturers of wrappers at Boston, for $7,698 for goods sold to them by Bradford, Thomas & Co. of Boston, was settled at the Sheriff's office yesterday.

—Jacob Rich, President of the San José (Cal.) Railway Company, which is now in the hands of a receiver, has filed a petition in insolvency. His liabilities are between $300,000 and $400,000. The principal creditors are at San Francisco.

—Philip J. Britt has been appointed receiver for Leopold Schiller. Mr. Schiller formerly had a paint and wallpaper store at 870 Third Avenue, which he turned over on June 3 to his wife, to whom, said, he owed $1,700.

—Philip J. Britt has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frederic Grass, real estate broker at 26 East Twenty-second Street, and at Mount Vernon, on the application of Louis Weiss.

—George H. Beattys has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles Steiber, manufacturer of iron railings at 680 First Avenue, on the application of Froment & Co.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against Wolff & Happ, dry goods merchants at Macon, Ga., who failed on June 1, in favor of J. Langdon & Co. for $1,676.

—David J. Lees has been appointed receiver of the property of Howard L. James of California, and formerly of this city, on the application of Charles S. Clark, a creditor.

—Judge Robinson, in the Superior Court, at Hartford, Conn., has appointed G. W. Chapin receiver for the Hartford Coffee House Company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—To operate a Paul Boyton chute and other amusement devices; capital, $65,000. Directors—John N. Beckley, Max Brickner, G. W. Archer, Arthur Leutchford of Rochester, and W. G. McAdoo of New-York City.

—The A. D. F. Randolph Company of New-York City, to publish, export, and import books and pamphlets; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. D. F. Randolph of Yonkers, W. J. Wiley, and H. Holland of New-York City.

—The Goodsell Fruit Importation Company of New-York; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. A. Stewart, Charles R. Bogart, and A. R. Kelley of New-York City, and Charles J. Day of Blue Point, L. I.

—The Walden Drug Company of Walden; capital, $2,000. Directors—N. J. Fowler, H. B. Wooster, Edward Whitehead, George Welles, and A. K. Wade of Walden.

—The Summit Cycle Company of New-York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—David Freedman, Frederick Kauffman, and Henry Stern of New-York City.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Motion Calendar—Lacombe, J. Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M.

1—Edison Electric Light Company vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 2—Lowell Manufacturing Company vs. Shoaff. 3—Lowell Manufacturing Company vs. Keveney. 4—Simplex Dairy Company vs. Cole. 5—Heinisch Sons Company vs. Boker. 6—Crossman vs. Press Publishing Company. 7—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Nassau Electric Railroad. 8—Coneys vs. Atlantic Transportation Company. 9—Billadeau vs. Huntington. 10—Rail vs. Troop. 11—Fletcher et al. vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling, and Manufacturing Company. 12—Maitland vs. Plaut. 13—Dininny vs. Steamboat Sam Sloan.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

No. 601—Harriet M. Palmer, appellant, vs. John W. Palmer, respondent.—Argued by Isaac N. Mills for appellant, William A. Woodworth for respondent.

No. 602—Martha C. Kuhne, respondent,' vs. Charles A. Gescheidt et al appellants.—Argued by H. M. Gescheidt for appellants, Theodore B. Gates for respondent.

No. 604—George Werner, respondent, vs. The City of Rochester, appellant.—Argued by A. J. Rodenbeck for appellant, Heman W. Morris for respondent.

No. 605—Frank T. Gilbert, respondent, vs. The Long Island Railroad Company, appellant.—Appeal dismissed under Rule XV., without costs.

No. 470—Frank Place et al, respondents, vs. Miles E. Burlingame and another, appellants.—Argued by Eugene Burlingame for appellants, B. F. Wright for respondents.

Calendar for Monday, June 8—Nos. 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1148, 995, 1047, 1054, 1140, 1081, 1150, 1127, 1141, 1158, 1049, 1155, 1152, 1151, 1153, 1163, 1157, 1161, 1162, 1163. This calendar will be continued until disposed of.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Johanna Shanahan, Lawrence Dunphy, Vincent M. Wilcox.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Lis Pendens.

15TH ST, 544 East; Sophie Kanenbley against Benedict A. Klein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WASHINGTON ST, 13; also, 438 West 42d St; Florence Baldwin, by guardian, against James B. Baldwin and others, (partition.)

BETHUNE ST, s s, 163 ft e of Washington St, 22x88.77x22.3x92.10; James P. Kernochan and others, trustees, against William P. Devlin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

132D ST, 53 East; Jacob A. Stein against Joseph D. Conover and others, (action to set aside deed.)

7TH ST, 204 East; Maria Larkin against Michael Larkin, as executor, &c., (partition.)

66TH ST, 440 East; Rachael Hattenbach and another against Jonas Scheuer and others, (action to recover judgment.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

7TH ST and 5th Av, s w corner, 105x114; Jimmie Lamb against Margaret Ceburre, owner; Harry Wiseman.....

$29

MANHATTAN AV and 103d St, s e corner, 95.5x100; James Cunan Manufacturing Company against Nicholas Cotter, owner and contractor.....

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51 ft w of Engle Av, 53x100; McDougall & Potter Company against Patrick Donohue, owner and contractor.....

1,400

850

11TH AV, e s, extends from 161st and 162d Sts, 200x400; John McKenna against Jacob D. Butler, owner; Frank Lamura and Pietro Alteri, contractors.....

153

SAMUEL PROPERTY; Maria L. Simonson against same, as owner, and William S. Shaw, contractor.....

594

WILLIAM ST and Exchange Place, s w corner, 65x122; Aquilla Rich & Co. against John T. Williams, owner; John W. Mitchell, contractor.....

215

The New National Party.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The Rev. Alva Crabtree has withdrawn his name as candidate for Secretary of State on the Prohibition ticket in Ohio, and announced that he will join the new National Party. The headquarters of the new party will be moved from Alliance, Ohio, to Chicago at once, and a vigorous campaign made.

NEW-JERSEY SCHOOL CONTESTS.

Entries for Their Athletic Meeting at the Bayonne Grounds.

The entries for the first annual interscholastic meeting of the New-Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association have closed and the list is one that will insure a successful meeting. All of the New-Jersey schools, members of the association, have sent in entries and great interest is being taken in the meeting, which will be held on the New-Jersey Athletic Club grounds, Bayonne City, to-day, commencing at 2 P. M. Special trains will leave the New-Jersey Central Depot for the club grounds from foot of Liberty Street, on the following schedule: 12 M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, and 3:00 P. M. The following is a complete list of the entries:

100-Yard Dash.—L. George, Newark Academy; G. P. Prout, Newark Academy; G. W. Lord, Newark Academy; H. Chickering, Stevens Preparatory School; C. A. Sulzer, Pingry School; E. Alexander, Pingry School; L. Ludlam, Montclair High School; A. Lindley, Montclair High School.

100-Yard Dash, (under sixteen years.)—D. Stewart, Plainfield High School; G. Pike, Plainfield High School; R. S. Pickering, Newark Academy; W. G. Wrightson, Newark Academy; L. Allen, Montclair High School; B. Morison, Montclair High School; E. P. Underwood, Pingry School; A. F. Myers, Pingry School; C. A. Huston, Pingry School.

220-Yard Dash.—C. A. Sulzer, Pingry School; E. Alexander, Pingry School; P. W. Timpson, Pingry School; G. Hornfeck, Montclair High School; G. Pike, Montclair High School; W. O'G. Quimby, Newark Academy; G. P. Prout, Newark Academy; G. P. Smith, Plainfield High School.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—G. P. Smith, Plainfield High School; C. T. Myers, Pingry School; H. E. Manvel, Pingry School; C. Phillips, Montclair High School; S. Williams, Montclair High School; S. H. Plum, Jr., Newark Academy; J. D. Peters, Newark Academy; P. Jones, Newark Academy; W. R. Conion, Newark Academy.

440-Yard Run.—F. Kidde, Montclair High School; E. Cary, Montclair High School; H. E. Manvel, Pingry School; C. A. Sulzer, Pingry School; W. O'G. Quimby, Newark Academy; J. P. Adams, Newark Academy; D. Stewart, Plainfield High School.

One Mile Bicycle.—L. Hillman, Plainfield High School; C. Runyon, Plainfield High School; T. Paiget, Montclair High School; R. Allen, Montclair High School; F. A. Reall, Montclair High School; H. Appley, Pingry School; G. Magie, Pingry School; W. Lyon, Montclair High School.

One Mile Run.—J. P. Adams, Newark Academy; A. E. Hann, Newark Academy; H. E. Manvel, Pingry School; R. S. Gales, Pingry School.

12-Pound Shot.—R. Shippen, Stevens School; R. S. Bradley, Stevens School; E. B. Underwood, Pingry School; R. Torry, Montclair High School; A. H. Mitchell, Newark Academy; G. P. Smith, Plainfield High School; J. Allen, Montclair High School; F. A. Reall, Montclair High School.

Running High Jump.—P. Jones, Newark Academy; W. Duren, Newark Academy; F. Kelly, Montclair High School; W. Cornwell, Plainfield High School; R. Carroll, Plainfield High School; P. A. Moore, Pingry School.

Running Broad Jump.—P. A. Moore, Pingry School; S. Plum, Jr., Newark Academy; P. Jones, Newark Academy; F. A. Reall, Montclair High School; G. P. Smith, Plainfield High School; N. T. Sewell, Plainfield High School; J. Hughes, Montclair High School; H. Stuart, Montclair High School.

Hammer, (12 pounds.)—F. A. Reall, Montclair High School; R. S. Bradley, Stevens School; R. Shippen, Stevens School; R. Torry, Montclair High School; W. E. Mountain, Newark Academy; G. P. Smith, Plainfield High School; S. C. Runyon, Plainfield High School; J. Penn, Montclair High School; A. R. Lee, Newark Academy; H. Mitchell, Newark Academy.

Pole Vault.—G. P. Smith, Plainfield High School; R. Carroll, Plainfield High School; W. Cornwell, Plainfield High School; W. R. Conton, Newark Academy; P. A. Moore, Pingry School; E. Alexander, Pingry School.

One Mile Walk.—J. P. Adams, Newark Academy; J. S. Cross, Newark Academy; C. Y. Myers, Pingry School; E. Higgins, Pingry School.

Republican Split in Virginia.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The Republican Congressional Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia was held at Farmville on the 2d inst., and resulted in a split and two conventions, those favoring the nomination of Col. J. D. Brady holding one convention and those in favor of Congressman R. T. Thorp the other. Both conventions were held in the same building, in the same room, and at the same time. The trouble grew out of one contest, that of the delegation from Lunenburg County. Two members of the District Congressional Committee under protest of three members of the committee enrolled contested delegation from Lunenburg County and insisted on its voting to perfect a temporary organization. The Brady faction convention named as the Congressional nominee the Hon. Charles Gee of Prince George County, the nomination being made by Col. Brady himself. The other convention nominated R. T. Thorp. Mr. Gee has served a number of terms in the Virginia Legislature, both as a member of the House and Senate. He was United States Commissioner in Alaska under Harrison's Administration and was a delegate to the last National Republican Convention.

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